FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT CHAIRS MEETING OF HIGHER MILITARY COUNCIL

JN241720 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Leader Abu 'Ammar has chaired a meeting of the Palestinian revolution's Higher Military Council and the Joint Security Committee to discuss the current military situation in light of the escalation of the enemy's military activities.

Our correspondent has learned that the conferees also discussed and adopted certain measures to confront the Zionist aggression and to protect the citizens.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM IRAN'S EBRAHIM YAZDI

JN241719 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Leader Abu 'Ammar received a message yesterday from Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, Iranian foreign minister. Our correspondent has learned that the message deals with recent international developments, particularly the current Zionist aggression against Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps.

PALESTINIAN SOURCE: FEDAYEEN TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS IN ISRAEL

JN241039 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 24 May 79 pp 1, 13 JN

[Text] Amman--AL-AKHBAR exclusive--A Palestinian official has stated that the Palestinian revolution will strike at the enemy's interior with all means and methods. This came in a comment on the statement by Israeli Defense Minister Weizman day before yesterday that the Israeli Army will continue its war against the PLO everywhere and will not retreat from this war.

The Palestinian official said that Weizman's threats will not intimidate us, but will increase our determination to fight the Zionist enemy. He said that Weizman is deluding himself if he intends to intimidate us. Weizman and all Zionist leaders and their sophisticated weapons presented to them by their ally, U.S. imperialism, such as the Phantom planes and cluster bombs, have tried to intimidate us. They have failed to halt our revolution or to shake our fighters' steadfastness. We will prove to Begin, Weizman and Sharon and all the pillars of fascism that the conspiratorial treaty will not pass. Neither Weizman, Carter nor traitor As-Sadat can give the Israeli citizens security.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES ARAB SITUATION

JN241239 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0820 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 24 May--Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad has declared that the Arabs should formulate a comprehensive working strategy to cope with all eventualities in the confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

In statements published by the Kuwaiti newspapers AL-QABAS and AS-SIYASAH today, Shaykh Sabah said: The Arab working strategy for the next phase should clarify the aspects of the Arab moves whether in the field of war or in the field of peace. In order to achieve this, an Arab summit conference similar to the Baghdad summit should be convened. It is impermissible to keep the situation as it is at present.

Shaykh Sabah added: Previous Arab summit conferences have drawn up the broad lines of Arab policy. However, several factors have changed. Consequently, we must embark on a new move after applying the Baghdad summit resolutions against the Egyptian Government.

Shaykh Sabah also said that he discussed with the Indian external affairs minister during his recent visit to Kuwait the recent harassment and assaults against Muslims in India by the Hindus. The Indian external affairs minister said that the Indian authorities have appointed an Indian Muslim justice to head a committee to investigate these assaults.

QATAR

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES COORDINATION AMONG GULF STATES

JN241100 Doha QNA in Arabic 1023 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 24 May--Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, has declared that Qatar's affiliation with the Arab world is an organic, historic and genuine affiliation. He said: We cordially welcome every responsible political step on the path of rallying the Arab Gulf ranks and strengthening coordination among the gulf states in the various fields.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH published today, Shaykh Ahmad said that we view coordination and cooperation in the Arab Gulf as a prelude to a gulf unity constituting the nucleus of a comprehensive Arab unity.

Shaykh Ahmad said that the Palestine issue is the crux of the dispute in the Middle East. Peace should be comprehensive. Otherwise, there will be no peace. What is required is a durable, comprehensive and just peace, he said.

Shaykh Ahmad said that as long as the Palestinian people exist and as long as the PLO remains the representative of this struggling people, the rights of the Palestinian people cannot be undermined.

Shaykh Ahmad affirmed that the city of Jerusalem had witnessed the peak of religious tolerance under Arab sovereignty. He said Archbishop Hilarion Capucci has proven the cohesion between Muslims and Christians in Palestine with the aim of regaining the usurped rights.

Speaking about the Lebanese problem, Shaykh Ahmad said that the future of Lebanon will be decided by the Lebanese people. He said: We strongly support Lebanon's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence.

SAUDI ARABIA

KUWAITI PAPER SAYS CROWN PRINCE FAHD CONTACTS SOVIETS

JN240826 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 24 May--The Kuwaiti weekly newspaper AL-HADAF, published here today, reports that Saudi Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has recently made contacts with Soviet politicians.

The paper says that these contacts took place 3-6 May during the crown prince's visit to Morocco.

The paper explains that these meetings were prepared for in advance by Morocco. The paper declined to supply the names or titles of the Soviet personalities who made the contacts with the Saudi crown prince.

UAE

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, VICE PRESIDENT RASHID MEET

JN241052 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1036 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Dubayy, 24 May--His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, UAE vice president and prime minister, met here today with Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who is currently visiting the UAE.

During the meeting, they discussed relations between the UAE and India and ways to strengthen them.

Vajpayee Press Conference

JN241541 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1335 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 May--Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian external affairs minister, has stated that his country has criticized the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He said that India will continue to support the just Arab cause. Vajpayee added: We are against injustice and any gains by an aggressor that result from his aggression.

At a press conference at the Abu Dhabi Meridian Hotel today, Vajpayee denied allegations that the purpose of his visit to Arab countries was to appeal to them not to expel Egypt from the nonalined movement. He said: These reports and allegations are groundless. Vajpayee added: This matter concerns the Arabs alone, and perhaps they will raise it at the meeting of the nonalined countries' Coordination Office scheduled to be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on 5 June 1979.

Speaking about his country's firm stand on the Middle East issue, Vajpayee said: Israel should withdraw from every "inch" of the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their independent state.

Vajpayee reiterated his country's position on the Middle East. He said: India remains committed to the resolutions of the United Nations and other international conferences on the subject. These resolutions consider the Palestine cause to be the crux of the Middle East issue. He added: No solution can last unless Israel withdraws from all the territories it occupies and unless it expresses its desire to live in peace with the neighboring Arab countries.

Vajpayee said: I have the impression that Israel considers its borders to be mobile. Such an impression should be removed. Israel should explicitly state that it wishes to stop its continued aggression and to cease implementing its schemes for expansion so as to be able to live in peace with the countries in the area.

The Indian minister said: In addition to the fact that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty does not fulfill any of these demands, it has also isolated Egypt from the Arab world. He added that he has a strong feeling that the treaty is rejected by most Arab countries.

Speaking about his talks with UAE officials, the Indian minister said that he and UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi reviewed the international situation, regional problems, and bilateral relations and the means to strengthen them. He added: Viewpoints were identical on the majority of topics discussed.

Vajpayee said: India and the UAE hope that tangible progress will occur concerning the issue of disarmament and that the world's limited resources will be employed for world economic development.

On the Rhodesian problem, the Indian minister called on all countries, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom, not to lift the boycott which is imposed on the racist Rhodesian regime. He also called on the world countries to reaffirm their commitment to the UN resolutions on this subject and not to recognize the "sham" government which was formed in Rhodesia. He added: This matter will be discussed at the next Colombo meeting. Vajpayee described the elections which took place in Rhodesia as fake. He said: Elections should be held on the basis of one man, one vote, and should be under UN supervision. Vajpayee added: India has called for a conference of Commonwealth countries in London in August so that a unified strategy can be adopted.

The Indian minister touched on India's relations with its neighbors. He said: These relations are based on mutual respect. He added that his country's relations with Pakistan are progressing gradually. Pakistan's leader Gen Ziaul Haq has accepted an invitation from Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai to discuss outstanding problems between the two countries. He added: Negotiations are underway to normalize relations between the two countries, and India and Pakistan are to restore diplomatic relations at the consular level.

Vajpayee Departure

JN241448 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1435 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 24 May--Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee left here this afternoon for Damascus following a 3-day visit to the UAE.

PRIME MINISTER-DESIGNATE TO EXCLUDE 'NASIRITE' ELEMENTS

LD241041 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 20 May 79 p 1 LD

[AL-WATAN correspondent dispatch]

[Text] Dubai--Reports circulating in Dubai indicate that Shaykh Rashid al-Maktum, UAE vice president, who is charged with forming the new cabinet, intends to exclude all the young elements that distinguished themselves in the field of national action in the past few years. Shaykh Rashid's supporters are spreading the word that these elements represent a "Nasirite" trend and therefore should be excluded. These supporters told UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan that these elements, on whose shoulders the federation was established, pose a threat to him personally.

Foremost among those likely to be excluded from the coming cabinet are Shaykh Sultan al-Qasimi, Sharjah ruler who was the first to integrate his emirate in the federation; Tarim 'Umran, chairman of the National Federal Council who recently played a leading role in activating the council; and Rashid 'Abdallah, the incumbent UAE minister of state.

Since he was charged with forming the new cabinet Shaykh Rashid went into seclusion and started consultations shrouded with great secrecy; the only thing that has been learned about the consultations in this regard were the views that were conveyed to Shaykh Zayid. These views have become known to all the parties concerned.

On the other hand, the speculations regarding the future cabinet and the state of the federation have been accompanied by another development in Dubai, the extent and purposes of which are not yet known. Work has begun on a new port for the emirate consisting of 60 berths. In other words the projected port is far bigger than the emirate's and the federation's needs and even the needs of all the gulf countries. Reports have been circulating that it is likely that this port is being prepared for U.S. landing operations, that is, a contingency for the future in case the United States is compelled to intervene for the so-called protection of oil resources.

YEMEN--PDRY

ISMA'IL RETURNS, COMMENTS ON ALGERIAN TALKS

LD241620 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 May 79 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, returned home this morning at the end of an official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and a brief visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a statement on his return to Aden, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said that his discussions and meetings with leaders of the Algerian revolution were successful, and that progress was made in the relations of the two fraternal countries at various levels. He pointed out that the two sides reached agreement on a number of issues which will contribute to the development of bilateral relations, the main ones being an agreement on the exchange of party experiences between the YSP and the FLN Party; the exchange of party information and documents, visits, and delegations of representatives of the mass organizations in the two fraternal countries.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said that this visit will be a redletter day in the history of the struggle of the revolutions of Democratic Algeria and Democratic Yemen, which are of great importance and highly significant.

PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE FRONT GROUP LEAVES

LD241901 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] A delegation of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, led by Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the front, left Aden this morning after concluding a visit of several days to Democratic Yemen during which it held a number of meetings with brother party and state officials. It was seen off at the airport by brother Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee.

A joint communique has been issued on the discussions between the front's delegation and officials of the Yemeni Socialist Party in which the two sides stressed the need to work to strengthen various forms of bilateral cooperation between them in such a way as to serve the joint struggle and victory of the just causes of the brother Yemeni and Palestinian peoples.

The two sides praised the outcome of the summit meeting between the presidents of the two parts of Yemen. They stressed the need for Yemeni unity in the interests of the Yemeni peoples' progress and development.

They condemned ractionary imperialist attempts to impede the achievement of Yemeni unity through peaceful means. The two sides also stressed their total condemnation of the treasonous peace accord concluded between the agent As-Sadat regime and the Zionist enemy with the full participation of American imperialism. They condemned plans to establish security pacts in the Arab Gulf and the Red Sea, the aim of which is to increase tension and threaten the security and stability of the peoples of the region and their independent development. They stressed the struggle to liquidate all U.S. interests and presence in the region. They praised efforts being made to set up the progressive Arab people's front to thwart the reactionary Zionist-imperialist designs.

The Yemeni Socialist Party and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front stressed the need for the full implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad conference and the conference of Arab foreign and finance ministers; the need to increase the role and effectiveness of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and give full support to the Lebanese Nationalist and Progressive Movement and the Palestinian armed resistance in Lebanon; and their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories to thwart the autonomy project.

They stressed the principled stand in support of the struggle of the Omani people led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman. They condemned the massing of offensive forces by the As-Sadat regime on the border with the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the struggle to establish strategic and principled relations with the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist camp is regarded as a basic condition for victory over imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces.

CAIRO RADIO RELAYS AL-'ARISH HANDOVER CEREMONY

NC250940 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0850 GMT on 25 May links up with other Ciaro transmitters to relay live a ceremony from Al-'Arish during which Al-'Arish will be handed over to Egypt. At 0851 GMT, the announcer says that an Egyptian military police guard of honor and band have arrived. This is followed by the entry of a unit of Israeli forces and an Israeli band. At 0858 GMT the announcer says that members of the Egyptian and Israeli police are standing at attention. A speech in Hebrew is heard, followed by an Arabic version of the speech, delivered by the commander of southern command, Dan Shomron.

At 0902 GMT the Israeli national anthem is heard and the announcer says the Israeli flag is being lowered. According to the announcer, an Israeli guard of honor walks away with the Israeli flag. At 0911 GMT the announcer says the Egyptian guard of honor is holding the Egyptian flag, which is handed over to Assistant Defense Minister Maj Gen 'Abd al-Hamid Hamdi, who will hoist the flag on behalf of the defense minister. Those present shout patriotic slogans and sing the national anthem.

At 0914 GMT, the Egyptian flag is raised. At 0915 GMT Hamdi begins a speech on behalf of the defense minister. The speech ends at 0918 GMT.

At 0921 GMT the Egyptian national anthem is played. The announcer describes the elation of the Egyptians present here during this historic moments. According to the announcer, Major General Hamdi and Major General Shomron proceed to the Martyrs Memorial to place wreaths of flowers at the memorial. The announcer says the people try to approach the memorial but are stopped by the barbed wire. At 0930 GMT the announcer announces the end of the ceremony and broadcasting is resumed from the studio.

Hamdi Gives Order of Day

NC251023 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 25 May 79 NC

[Order of the day of the Egyptian Armed Forces read by Maj Gen 'Abd al-Hamid Hamdi, assistant defense minister, at the ceremony transferring Al-'Arish to Egyptian authority--live]

[Text] In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful. Sons of Egypt, sons of the armed forces: It is truly a great honor to be the first Egyptian soldier this day, 27 Jamadi al-Akhiriah 1299 Hegira, corresponding to 25 May 1979, to hoist the Egyptian Armed Forces flag over Al-'Arish after an absence of 12 years of honest struggle. [applause]

While celebrating this historic day on the occasion of the return of the city of Al-'Arish to Egyptian sovereignty, we remember with gratitude and appreciation the souls of our heroic martyrs who made sacrifices for the Arab nation and Egypt throughout four bitter wars, the last of which was the glorious war of October 1973. Our supreme commander, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, staged his historic initiative from the October War [applause] with the courage of the believer and the will of free man in order to achieve a just peace in the area for us and for the Israeli people and for the Arab peoples around us.

From here, from the city of Al-'Arish, I say to all peoples of the Arab nation that we will continue to remember--history will recall with us--that the one who made the peace decision is the same as the one who made the war decision in 1973 [applause], and that the Egyptian Armed Forces, which knew the meaning of war, also know what peace is and how to safeguard it.

Let us all give thanks to God today for granting success to our leader in achieving peace, to which our people aspired, and the first steps of which began today by hoisting the flag of your Egyptian Armed Forces in the capital of Sinai as part of a comprehensive and just peace agreement with Israel which will restore the rights to their owners.

May God grant success to our leader and commander, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, in completing the peace march so that peace may prevail in the land of peace.

Sons of Egypt, sons of the armed forces, today in the name of all of you I raise the flag of your armed forces high and lofty to fly again over the sands of Sinai, which as of this moment is returned to the motherland--immortal Egypt. May God's peace and mercy be with you.

SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC241604 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 May--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and his wife arrived in Cairo this evening. The U.S. secretary was met at Cairo airport at 1740 by the prime minister and foreign minister, Dr Mustafa Khalil, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali.

As-Sadat, Vance Talks, Statements

NC242055 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text] The talks between President Muhammad Answar as-Sadat and U.S. secretary of state Cyrus Vance began at Al-Ma'murah at 1845 today. The talks were attended on the Egyptian side by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. The talks were also attended by the delegation accompanying the U.S. secretary of state.

The talks lasted an hour. Afterward, President Anwar as-Sadat and Mr Cyrus Vance held a brief press conference. President as-Sadat opened the conference, saying: As always, it is a good opportunity for met to meet with my dear friend, Mr Vance. I have held comprehensive talks which have encompassed the situation from all perspectives. As usual, we are in full agreement.

Cyrus Vance answered with a speech in which he expressed his happiness at meeting his excellency the president. He said: I am delighted to be here at these happy moments through which Egypt is passing. I am happy with the return of Al-'Arish to Egypt. He said he would go to Al-'Arish tomorrow to participate in the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza. He described these negotiations as important for achieving a lasting peace in the area.

Afterward, President as-Sadat answered questions from correspondents of foreign news agencies and radio and television networks. The president was asked whether during the talks he had dealt with the subject of the settlements and Mr Begin's recent statements. He said: We have dealt with this subject as well as other points. He added: Mr Begin has begun the war of statements. We have laid the cornerstone as far as the future of peace is concerned. This happened in the past when we started out with divergent standpoints. However, we can sit down at one table and discuss any elements, even if there are differences in viewpoints.

Asked whether the border between the two countries will be opened, the president said: Mr Begin made a statement following the talks Dr Butrus Ghali held in Al-'Arish with Moshe Dayan. We will discuss this subject next Sunday.

Vance was asked his views of the upcoming negotiations, the obstacles which will appear in the course of these negotiations, and whether he is optimistic about these negotiations. He said: These negotiations will be difficult. However, we have made a good start with the handing over of Al-'Arish. Really, there are difficult points. However, we hope to achieve progress in these negotiations.

Regarding whether the F-5 aircraft deal will be completed, he said he had nothing to say on the subject.

AS-SADAT HOLDS DIALOG WITH FRENCH JOURNALISTS

NC242115 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 22 May [date as received]--The French press delegation now visiting Egypt held a dialog with President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat this evening. The following is the text of the dialog:

Question: If the negotiations on self-rule for the Palestinians did not succeed, would Egypt be content with the return of Sinai and with the new relations with Israel, and would this partial peace be sufficient?

Answer: On my visit to Jerusalem and in my address to the Israeli Knesset I said the following: We are not interested in a partial peace, a third disengagement or a separate solution. We want a comprehensive settlement. To answer your question, the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza will be very hard and very tiring, but there is no other way but for them to succeed. In my Knesset speech I also said that even if all Israel's neighbors concluded peace agreements with it without solving the Palestine problem, there would be no peace. This is our opinion. I must say, however, that this is not the first time we and Israel have had deep differences. For 17 months, as it has rightly been said, we were not in agreement all the time, even after Camp David. This is why I say that what is important today is that we have laid the cornerstone for a comprehensive settlement, in the sense that having signed this agreement, we will be able to sit down as (?civilized) people and bring our differences to the table, as in the past 17 months. I do not think that in the coming negotiations there will be more differences than we have faced in the past and resolved.

Question: Mr President, you have said that there will be problems in the forthcoming negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza. The Israeli leaders said recently that there will be no Palestinian state. Don't you think that if these negotiations do not succeed then the Palestinian problem, which is the core of the conflict as your excellency has affirmed, will not be solved and the result will be a separate peace?

Answer: I want to say frankly that a separate peace is not--as some around us in the Arab nation are saying--our objective at all. Lasting and comprehensive peace is our goal. As I have said, the Egyptian-Israeli agreements, whether in regard to Sinai or to self-rule, are two basic things. In the second Camp David agreement we have the main lines for a comprehensive settlement and for self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. This is why, to be clear, I say that if separate peace with Israeli achieves permanent and comprehensive peace, then I accept separate peace, but separate peace does not achieve lasting and comprehensive peace. This is why we will stick to our objective and will not pay much heed to what is being said or about the claim that our agreement with Israel is a separate agreement.

Question: Don't you fear, Mr President, that Begin might back down on his agreement to end the military rule in the West Bank and Gaza?

Answer: It is completely clear that once the self-rule is established, not only military rule but also all forms of Israeli civilian rule will end. If Begin refuses to do so, he will be violating the Camp David accord. We and the Americans would undoubtedly then place this matter before the world.

Question: The Palestinians have always hindered the peace process by carrying out acts of violence. Do you believe an agreement could be reached with them and what do you expect from them regarding this violence?

Answer: At this stage, or more precisely after a few days, on Friday, we will sit down in Beersheba. I see no reason why we should invite the Palestinians, because we will not decide the fate of the Palestinians. At a meeting with the U.S. President and Begin at Camp David, I clearly and frankly said that neither Egypt, the United States, Israel nor Jordan has the right to determine the fate of the Palestinians behind their backs or in their absence. This is our clear line. The aim of the forthcoming negotiations which will begin on Friday is to end the sufferings of the Palestinian people in the occupied [West] Bank and Gaza. When I was in Jerusalem, the Palestinian women there came to me and complained that their sons, husbands and brothers are in Israeli prisons while the Arabs were trading in the name of the cause. Therefore, what we will be discussing in Beersheba and afterward will deal with ending the sufferings of the Palestinians and with giving them full autonomy in the Bank and Gaza in order that they may determine their fate. Moreover, we said that at the meeting which will take place after the 5-year transitional period, the Palestinians must sit with us and determine their fate. We even gave them a veto right in the second Camp David accord.

Question: Your review of the position of the Palestinians indicates that only the Palestinians residing in the West Bank and Gaza can participate in this operation. What about the Palestinians outside these territories?

Answer: I believe my remarks have been misunderstood. I said that our negotiations which will begin on Friday are aimed at ending the sufferings of those living under occupation. Therefore, I say that there is no need for the presence of Palestinians from inside or outside the occupied territory. The question you are raising will be discussed 2 years before the end of the transition period, when representatives of the Palestinians will sit with us to determine their fate and they will have a veto right. Therefore, the time for what he [pronoun as received] is raising now will arise 3 years hence. I hope he will understand this well. This problem will not arise for 3 years, when we will sit together with Israel and the Palestinians and King Husayn, if he agrees. It is only then, and only when these Palestinian delegates come, that the question of who represents the Palestinians will arise. I say that this is a problem which we will face after 3 years. Today, I want to end the sufferings of the Palestinians, as the Palestinian women asked me to do. We want to give the Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank full autonomy and to end the Israeli military rule immediately afterward. We want to get their sons out of the Israeli prisons and we want them to form their police and run all their affairs. All this is included in the second Camp David accord.

Question: Regarding those Arabs who have rejected the treaty and adopted a hardline attitude, could you tell us why this hard line?

Answer: Is this hardening of attitude on my part or on theirs? I want to say frankly that throughout history new ideas have been met with resistance. My visit to Jerusalem was the opening to all this. I consider it a complete revolution. On my part, I consider that my people and I are right. This is why I consider this to be a challenge and we must meet it. This is what is behind my position. Who will be proved right?

As far as the PLO is concerned, we did indeed agree at Rabat that it was the sole legitimate representative [of the Palestinian people] after Rabat. At the time of the discussions about Geneva in the summer of 1977 I summoned 'Arafat here. We discussed who would represent the Palestinians in Geneva. 'Arafat officially proposed that they be represented by a U.S. professor of Palestinian origin. I sent this proposal to President Carter while Yasir was with me. It was Yasir's proposal, but 2 or 3 days later, he denied it. How can I deal with him? After we first eliminate the sufferings of those under occupation, then, after 3 years, I hope the PLO will be in a better state than it is now. The one who asked this question perhaps does not know that in addition to the numerous organizations, which follow several Arab states, some new organizations have appeared in the past 2 or 3 days. I hope that at the end of the 3 years the organization will be in a better state.

Question: A few minutes ago, Mr President, you said we will see who is right. Is it conceivable, Mr President, that the present differences between Egypt and the Arab states will continue? You believe that they are responsible for this, and they put the blame on you, but it may be a joint responsibility or it may be the result of misunderstanding or annoyance. Cannot Egypt, which has managed to open a dialog with its former foe, take the initiative to reopen the dialog with its Arab brothers?

Answer: I will begin by saying that the truth of the situation here is as follows: A rejection front was formed of the five known states, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Algeria and Southern Yemen. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait joined them recently, of course; I want to say that Kuwait joined the rejection front before Saudi Arabia.

As you have heard me say, the rest of the Arab states severed their relations with us and rejected what they rejected out of courtesy toward Saudi Arabia. This is an Arab custom of ours. It is like when they were courteous to King 'Abdallah when he annexed the West Bank and made it--a Palestinian territory--a part of what he called the Kingdom of Jordan. Some of these states have been paid by Saudi Arabia, some others did it out of courtesy. This is the fact of the matter.

As you have said, I am prepared for dialog, but I am not prepared to have anyone impose his trusteeship on the Arab nation. I am not saying this out of arrogance. We achieved magnificent Arab unity during the battle. Unfortunately, all the present moves are rash and emotional and do not give the mind a chance to think. This is why I consider this as a peripheral, not a basic, matter, because they brought about the present situation. We are now faced with a challenge. Who is right and who is wrong? We will complete our battle, all the way.

Question: Your Excellency, what have been the differences in the general trends of your foreign policy since you assumed office and the police that was followed by President 'Abd an-Nasir?

Answer: I can say that there have been no differences as far as strategy is concerned but there are differences in tactics. We have not differed on strategy in such matters as nonalinement, socialism and ending the social injustice which prevailed in Egypt. We do not differ in strategy but we differ in tactics.

Question: You declared, Mr President, that you will submit proposals and an initiative on Jerusalem in December. What is, in your opinion, Mr President, the appropriate system for the city of Jerusalem?

Answer: Yes, I first expressed this at the Knesset and then at the press conference which I held with Begin in Jerusalem. I also expressed this at Camp David and when we signed the peace agreement on 26 March. When I made a statement to the Israeli television and addressed the Israeli people, I said that our position is that 800 million Arabs and Muslims will not accept Israeli sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. I said this, and this is the truth. I also said that Jerusalem is of special significance to the Israelis but that it is of more significance to the Arabs and Muslims and that we therefore reject Israeli sovereignty over Jerusalem. However, as an effort on my part, I consider the following: Jerusalem must not be divided again. The followers of the three religions must have freedom to visit its holy places. There must be a specific organization of the city's services between Arab Jerusalem and the Israeli side.

Question: You have expressed this view in the various statements you made, Mr President. However, it appears from your recent statement on Jerusalem that there is a specific idea and specific way to implement this (?view). Your statement was made at a time when Egypt was excluded from the Islamic conference in Fez, where the conferees said that their aim was the same--the liberation of Jerusalem.

Answer: I must say the following: We have a specific idea, yes. We have a plan, yes. I will submit this plan to the Islamic conference which I will call for in December. I do not attach much importance to what happened in Fes. You naturally know that the Africans had reservations about the decision and that many others were involved in the process of courtesy and bribery.

Therefore, this is a secondary matter similar to the severance of Arab relations, and I do not attach any importance to it. We have a plan, yes. I will call for an Islamic conference, yes. I will submit the plan to the conference. The plan will not provide for what happened in Fes--going to the United Nations again as if there had been no recourse to the United Nations every year for 30 years but without achieving any results. I will submit a specific plan, and when the conferees approve it I will be able to sit with the Israelis and we will be able to discuss everything. We will now meet in Beersheba and in Al-'Arish because we have laid the cornerstone by the agreements we concluded.

Question: Do the Arabs know what your plan is?

Answer: I said in this regard that I will invite the Islamic states to a conference in December. There is an atmosphere of nervousness and emotionalism at present. As I said, I want to address the minds, and therefore some time must elapse before I speak about this matter.

Question: There are differences between Israel and the other Arab states, and what is happening in Lebanon is proof of this. What is your view of what has happened in southern Lebanon and about the so-called Free Lebanon?

Answer: I wish to state what I declared before and what I told the Israeli defense minister, 'Ezer Weizman, when he visited me. I said that we consider Haddad's operation in southern Lebanon as treason and that anybody who supports Haddad, particularly Camille Sham'un, is a traitor. Moreover, I requested Begin at Camp David, in the presence of the U.S. President, to stop the aid for Haddad and Sham'un. I also told him: Sham'un is a traitor and we do not respect him, and as an example, he will not be allowed to enter Egypt. This is our position on southern Lebanon. The entity of Lebanon must not be harmed in any way, and I will stand against anyone who might try this. At the same time, we condemn the 'Alawites in Syria who caused this situation. It is indeed comic that what Al-Asad of Greater Syria has done should result in Israel's interference and its occupation of southern Lebanon. Israel is striking and Al-Asad of Greater Syria is watching and doing nothing. 'Alawites have called for the partition of Lebanon.

Question: You did not mention Pierre al-Jumayyil along with Sham'un. There is some kind of alliance between the two, isn't there?

Answer: I have spoken about Sham'un only.

Question: The European governments have shown some hesitation or reservations in connection with the agreement, particularly the French Government. How did you feel about this attitude?

Answer: In fact, this reservation has been made only on the part of France. I was with Schmidt while on my way back from the signing of the agreement. Before I spoke, and while I was in the United States, he announced his position. His position is one of support for this step taken toward conprehensive peace. Callaghan and Mrs Thatcher--that is, the two of them--indeed supported the remaining member states of the EEC when they all issued their statement of support, with the exception of France.

I want to tell you that I regret this position. This is because France has been a pioneering state since De Gaulle's era. A strong friendship binds me to President Giscard d'Estaing. It is for this reason that I have described this as hesitation.

Question: Will you take steps to convince France to change this hesitation?

Answer: Definitely.

Question: Is it only a question of interests, as you announced some days ago?

Answer: It is definitely a question of interests. However, I sent the vice president to my friend Valery Giscared d'Estaing. The vice president spoke to him, and there will be other upcoming occasions for France to return to its leading role. However, the position taken by the other EEC member states is without blemish.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, since the question is one of interests, how could France support your position without abandoning or betraying its interests?

Answer: I admire Giscard d'Estaing as a statesman--and this matter is up to him.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, what do you expect of the United States from now on, in the first place as far as Egypt is concerned and then as far as the Middle East in general is concerned? In other words, as far as Egypt is concerned, in the first place from the military, political and economic perspectives, what do you expect of the United States?

Answer: It is imperative for me to begin by affirming that if the United States had not become a full partner with us in this conflict, it would have been impossible for us to achieve anything. Therefore, I consider it a very important and vital matter for a lasting and comprehensive peace that the United States should be our full partner, beginning with our negotiations next Friday and always in the future.

From the military standpoint, I am delighted. I must thank them for the $1.5 billion deal. As far as economic aid is concerned, we are now studying this matter with the United States on the basis of mutual benefits.

From the political perspective, we are friends. Let it be known that our policy is the policy of nonalinement. However, we have a friendship with the United States. We are constantly looking forward to bolstering this friendship, not only with the United States, but also with the whole world.

Question: Aren't you afraid, Mr President, that it may be said in the future that you have placed Egypt in the hands of the United States, just as it was said in the past that 'Abd an-Nasir put Egypt in the hands of the Soviet Union?

Answer: Unfortunately, some shortsighted analysts are saying this, the same way they are talking about a separate solution. For example, the United States has not asked anything in return for the $1.5 billion. It has not asked for bases or naval facilities as the Soviet Union did.

Here I must put the record straight. At the time of 'Abd an-Nasir we were not alined with the Soviet Union, but the West forced us to deal with the only source of arms, the Soviet Union. An example now. I have a $1.5-billion military deal with the United States. At the same time I have contracts with China and we are concluding contracts with France. There are contracts being implemented now and there will be contracts in the future, and with Britain. You probably know that when someone in Saudi Arabia declared that the Arab Industrialization Organization no longer existed, Britain protested, because we are engaged in the manufacture of weapons and in new technology. We are open to the whole world. We were never agents for the Russians and we will never be agents for the United States.

Question: After the disbanding of the Arab Industrialization Organization, will the contracts already signed be carried out?

Answer: Certainly. This applies to France, Britain and everyone who signed a contract with the organization. For your information, the main air force weapon--which is the Mirage plane--will be manufactured by us here. All that has happened is that instead of comprising four states, the organization is now purely Egyptian, but we will continue.

Question: Mr President, do you believe that deep and mutual dependence will be established between Egypt and Israel, as regards for instance the use of technology in oil production? Do you believe that this will enable an economic upsurge in Egypt?

Answer: We get the most up-to-date technology from the whole world. Israel is not the only one which has technology. As the questioner put it, I can say for example that in the field of petroleum we are more advanced than Israel. We cannot say anything about this before the first stage of the withdrawal is completed and before the normalization of relations begins.

Question: To the Egyptian people, Mr President, the idea of peace is at the same time an idea of prosperity. Suppose the cherished results of this prosperity are not achieved within, say, 5 years. How will this affect the confidence of the people?

Answer: Again I say that many people err in their analysis of the Egyptian people. It has happened in the past, and I hope it will not happen to you in the future. A foreign correspondent wrote in 1973 that Egypt had collapsed. This was written in the GUARDIAN and in the New York TIMES. A few months later we waged the October War.

In 1977 when the 18 and 19 January riots occurred, the whole world wrote that Egypt was finished. Months later I was embarking on my initiative and was on my way to Jerusalem. Would one who is not sure of his people do this? You should know the Egyptian people for what they are. Above all, my people are now happy. Forty million voted yes to peace and 5,000 said no, because peace means very much to them. First, it ends a battle for which there was no end in sight. There was not even a glimmer of hope that the door would be open for an end to this conflict. This is why three-quarters of the happiness of the Egyptian people was due to the fact that they threw a heavy burden off their shoulders. This does not mean that prosperity will come overnight.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, despite the fact that you have banned the establishment of parties based on religion, it seems that the infection of Islam is progressing in Egypt because incidents have occurred in Asyut and an explosion has occurred in Cairo. In the light of the Iranian events, does this state of affairs worry you?

Answer: Once again, wrong analyses; I want you to know that the Egyptian people are civilized. There are activities for religious societies. Last month, I was in Asyut. I spoke on television, and in the presence of the instructors of the Universities of Asyut and Al-Minya, about the violations which these boys had committed. I said before all the people that I do not permit such things. Errors and excesses occurred in this affair, but no hell was raised and nothing happened. Throughout its life, Egypt has been the country which defends Islam. Egypt has defended Islam for 1,000 years in Al-Azhar. I am absolutely not worried by anything. Nor are my people worried whether what is going on in Iran has a special meaning for you. In our country, we know the reality of what is going on. It is absolutely impossible for Islam to condone what is happening in Iran.

Question: I want to ask, Your Excellency, Mr President, if the problem of the Islamic infection and the problem of oil threaten the Middle East with a calamity?

Answer: This is also a great exaggeration at this point. My advice as a friend is for you to take Islam out of the picture. Khomeyni and what he is doing there are as far removed as can be from Islam. Islam is not murder. Our Islamic religion says that he who unjustly kills someone is like somebody who kills all the people. Exclude Islam from what is happening there. However, since the Iranian revolution, the gulf--which is the source of oil for the whole world and the oil reserve for the whole world--has been in a chaotic state. [Words indistinct], not Islam. But as they say in Iran, some families own oil, like the shah's family. This is what is causing chaos [last word in English] there, as well as a factor of fear. In addition, following Iran's departure from the scene as the strongest nation there, Iraq wants to spread its authority over the gulf and its leaderships. This is what is causing chaos--and this state of affairs will continue throughout the coming period.

Question: Mr President, all the Arab countries are affirming that they are seeking a comprehensive solution. However, Israel is no easy negotiator. If Israel's obduracy does not allow the success of the upcoming negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza, will you than agree to or support--and do you believe that the Arabs and Egypt will have the right to do this--using peaceful but efficacious means, such as oil and the cash deposits owned by the Arab countries?

Answer: I have personally witnessed the fact for myself for 17 months that Israel is a tiresome negotiator. However we ultimately laid the cornerstone for the comprehensive settlement. God willing, this settlement will be achieved. We will differ and clash most violently in Beersheba and Al-'Arish, as has happened before. But we will fulfill our objective. Furthermore, there will be no war after the October War. If you had read or learned about the situation prior to my initiative of 1977 and about the present state of affairs following the signing of the cornerstone agreement, you could be just as optimistic as I am.

The difficulty with my Arab brothers is that in Baghdad they said they wanted a peaceful solution. Afterward, they wanted to achieve a peaceful settlement by means of the speeches they broadcast. Or perhaps they might hear a statement made by Israel and they consider it as being everything. They might hear such statements on the settlements or on what I say. If you want a peaceful solution, please sit down at a table with Israel, as I sat with them, in a normal manner before the whole world. Everyone stated his position. However, Israel has found out that it unnerves them whenever it makes extremist statements. They also react with nervousness and emotionalism. Well, sit together and talk. Regrettably, this is where I differ with the Arab brothers.

Allow me to say that as long as I have a problem with any side, I will sit with this side to discuss this problem, unlike the rest of the Arabs--and it only takes radio broadcasts to make them pessimistic, them and Israel.

Question: The fact is, Mr President, that you have invited the Arabs more than once to participate in the peace negotiations. The Arabs have refused to participate and continue to do so because they have been, perhaps, faced with a fait accompli. A question for history only, Mr President: Was there anyone among the Arabs who had advance knowledge of your initiative and did you sense any support then?

Answer: For the sake of history, I admit that I did not notify any of the Arab brothers for the simple reason that I do not want to involve anybody in what I am doing, particularly because I am not so weak as to ask help from anybody. However, I visited Syria 2 days before the initiative and told Al-Asad what had happened. Today, after 17 months I want to tell you the following for the sake of history also: I invited them to the Cairo conference but they rejected my invitation. I will invite them to Al-'Arish as long as their aim is a peaceful solution. Perhaps they might think matters over this time, but this is a different question. If they prefer Geneva, I am prepared to go to Geneva tomorrow morning, but they will refuse all this because they cannot find an alternative in their hearts for the negative policy of the past 31 years. This policy appears to be the easiest solution, enabling them to remain in their positions and exploit the situation.

Question: Do you believe, Mr President, that unlike what you did, the other Arabs are not prepared to recognize Israel?

Answer: There are many things in our Arab nation which I consider as a property of the Arab family. There are many secrets, but let me state some points without disclosing these secrets. What did the Palestinians do to [Saudi Crown Prince] Fahd when he visited the United States and President Carter? What is Al-Qadhdhafi doing to the Palestinian resistance? What is Al-Asad doing to the Palestinian resistance? What is the situation between Husayn and the Palestinian resistance? There are many secrets which might reveal themselves in time.

Question: Don't you believe, Mr President, that U.S. President Carter was able to secure or buy the Camp David agreements at any price mainly to boost is electoral campaign? And don't you fear that the United States might reduce its aid to Egypt after the elections in the United States, no matter what the result may be?

Answer: Wrong analyses again. Carter bought nothing at Camp David because I would not have agreed to what has been done if it did not achieve my national aspirations. This is my position with Carter and with everybody else. On the contrary, the U.S. President manifested courage on two occasions. The first was at Camp David, where there was no guarantee that we would achieve anything and when the failure of the conference might have destroyed him politically. Indeed, we sat for 12 days and achieved nothing until the 11th day. He was very brave on the second occasion, when he risked his political future and the position of the United States and came to the area here without any guarantees. He did so despite the fact that I had offered 2 days earlier to go to the United States and face Begin there before American public opinion. I want you to know some facts about Egypt after 23 July 1952. We are an independent state and we are very proud of our independence. No power in the world can impose anything on Egypt or buy it. You have probably heard that in Baghdad they wanted to buy me for 5.5 billion annually for a period of 10 years. We do not sell ourselves to anybody.

Question: You declared on 15 May in the wake of Camp David and at a time when the Arab states were declaring their rejection that you were prepared to reciprocate Russian friendship. Can you tell us exactly whether this was a mere coincidence?

Answer: This is a firm political line of Egypt. There is nothing new in it and I repeat it before you. If the Soviet Union abandons its policy of interference and lifts the ban it has been imposing on us for the last 6 years, we will be prepared to be friends. This is a firm political line of Egypt.

Question: You have known Mr Begin for 17 months. Do you trust him and would you agree for example, Mr President, to go together with him to receive the Nobel Prize?

Answer: Now that the peace agreement has been signed in Washington, yes I will go with him to Oslo, and I hope this will be done in December. I also hope that Carter will get the prize. Confidence requires time and action, but we are now dealing with each other with more understanding and are definitely achieving results in the way of peace. However, he has his point of view and I have mine.

Question: We have talked extensively about the enemies of your initiative. On what will you depend for the success of the upcoming negotiation in Al-'Arish and Beersheba?

Answer: On the same factors on which I depended while I was visiting Jerusalem and then when I went to Camp David and to the signing ceremony. These factors are my people's confidence in me here, my people's support for me and our convicition that we are right.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, you have called on Syria to liberate the Golan and you have expressed your readiness to offer assistance for the fulfillment of this objective. We then said: Egypt has placed its Arab obligations above its commitments to peace. Is this your position up to this moment and what justification will you furnish when you present such assistance to Syria?

Answer: Before I answer this question, I want to ask not only one question, but several questions. Before I state my position, I want to ask: How did the Golan fall and how did the city of Al-Qunaytirah fall 19 hours before it had actually fallen to the Israelis? Why did the Syrian president conspire with the Soviet Union to ask for a cease-fire before the battle would begin?

There are many questions. Afterward, I can determine my position. However, I would like to make one thing clear: My Arab commitments take first priority and there will be no discussion over this matter.

Question: Do we understand from this statement that Syria did not want to fight?

Answer: What I want to say is that on Thursday, 4 October--that is, 2 days prior to the battle--Hafiz al-Asad summoned the Soviet ambassador. That was an agreement between us, because I summoned the Soviet ambassador in Cairo on Wednesday 3 October. The message on which the two of us had agreed was to ask the Soviet Union a specific question: What will be the Soviet Government's position when we enter the battle? I summoned the Soviet ambassador on Wednesday and I asked him this question in accordance with my agreement with Al-Asad. The Soviet ambassador asked me about the date of the battle. I told him: We have not yet agreed on it. On the next day--that is, on Thursday--Hafiz al-Asad summoned the Soviet ambassador in Damascus. In keeping with our agreement, he informed the ambassador that we would start a battle and what would the Soviet Union's position be? Also in accordance with our agreement, when the Soviet ambassador asked Al-Asad when the battle was to begin, he informed the ambassador of the day and the hour. Al-Asad told the Soviet ambassador: After 2 days--that is, on Saturday--and at 1400 on 6 October. We had agreed on this because the Syrian Army was teeming with Soviet experts--and we did not want the Soviet Union not to help us with equipment by saying you did not inform us of the date of the battle. This was the message which we had agreed would be conveyed by Hafiz al-Asad. Well, my question is this: Why did Hafiz al-Asad at the same session ask the Soviet Union to arrange for a cease-fire to take effect at a maximum of 48 hours after the beginning of the battle without us having agreed on this request?

On 6 October, the Soviet ambassador came and officially informed me of this request. Hafiz al-Asad did not deny to me having made this request after the battle had ended. However, when the Soviet ambassador conveyed Syria's request to me and when I sent word to Al-Asad asking him whether such a request had been made during the Thursday message, he denied it and said that that request had not been made.

I told the Soviet ambassador: I regret this. What is the cause? They told me: Hafiz al-Asad. I consider this treason because, after the battle, Hafiz al-Asad told me that the Russians had told him that 2 hours after the beginning of the battle, As-Sadat and his army will be in the canal and the Israelis will strike at you, and that my army and I will drown in the canal. When Hafiz al-Asad answers my question as to why he had plotted with the Soviet Union, I will be able to answer the above question.

Our obligations are valid for the Syrian people, but not for the 'Alawites and not for the Ba'th Party.

Question: Your excellency, Mr President, you will feel overwhelming happiness when you will step on the soil of Al-'Arish. At this moment, what will you be thinking of?

Answer: Certainly, my head is full of this idea, not only now, but this has been going on for some time ever since we signed the agreement and after we had set the date. I am thinking of many other things. He who was like a son of mine, my young brother, died on 6 October on the land of Sinai. He was a pilot. You might be surprised that I will be going to Al-'Arish after 27 years of not seeing Al-'Arish. This period includes 12 years of occupation. The last time I was at Al-'Arish airport, to which I will go on Saturday, was due to the fact that I had gone there to receive a letter which had arrived by plane from 'Abd an-Nasir to the effect that the revolution was to begin on 23 July. There are many memories.

Jihan was with me. She will be very happy when she returns with me. We must go to see our modest villa. We exaggerate when we call it a villa, because it is a small house in which we lived.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, what is the visualization or the image which you hope will go down for you in history? Will it be the image of the soldier who had triumphed in the 1973 war, the peasant who wants to develop his country's agriculture, the Sufist who wants to crown Mount Sinai with three shrines, or the Nobel Peace Prize laureate?

Answer: Indeed I have reached the point of answering the question. Therefore, you might not know that I have prepared my grave in Mit Abu al-Kawm. But I will move my grave to Mount Sinai, to the place where the three religions will meet as a mosque, church and synagogue--and I will ask that my grave be there.

Therefore, this is what I want. The three religions are based on brotherhood and peace.

MILITARY INDUSTRIALIZATION ORGANIZATION TO CONTINUE

NC241035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0836 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 May--Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense and war production, has said that the Arab [Military] Industrialization Organization will not cease operating after the withdrawal of three member states, and that it will continue to function in accordance with Egypt's requirements.

In an interview published in Friday's edition of the weekly AL-MUSAWWAR, the defense minister said that the Arab Industrialization Organization will remain open to any other Arab state wishing to join it, because the arms industrialization is an essential complement to Arab capability. He stressed that Egypt is eager to maintain and promote the war industry. He added that it would be possible to review the amount of investments in the Arab organization in order to secure its continuity in a reduced way. Elaborating on this point he said that it would be possible to reduce the production of planes to, for example, 100 instead of 250, in accordance with our requirements.

The defense minister also affirmed that Egypt is eager to preserve the wages of the organization's employees who are mainly specialized technicians.

The defense minister outlined that it was not the Arab Industrialization Organization that introduced the war industry in Egypt, as some people think; he quoted the full name of the defense ministry in Egypt--the Ministry of Defense and War Production--and said that Egypt has been the base of war industries since 1948.

The defense minister reviewed Egypt's role in the industrialization organization since its establishment. He said that Egypt contributed with its arms factories, namely the factories producing Saqr rockets, armored vehicles, planes and electronics.

Commenting on statements by some Arabs that with the U.S. arms deal, Egypt no longer needs arms following the peace treaty, the minister stressed that Egypt buys arms to defend itself against any outside greed or threat, and in order to fulfill its Arab commitments in accordance with the Arab collective security pact and the joint defense agreements between Egypt and some Arab states.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the U.S. arms deal includes Phantoms, anti-aircraft Hawk missiles, which are the most modern arms in the world and which constitute the main nerve in the U.S. and Israeli forces and in many other Western states. The deal also includes some warships and other arms for the land forces.

The minister said that the U.S. Pentagon has directed that special programs be prepared for training the Egyptian crew in these arms. These programs will be different from those to train men from other countries because the Egyptian October War fighter is of a special character.

On the transfer of Al-'Arish and Israeli installations to Egypt, the defense minister said that the Israelis will transfer these utilities and installations in good operational condition.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES BULGARIAN PLAN TO HARM EGYPT

NC231630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text] Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il has announced that a Bulgarian communist plan has been uncovered in Egypt and that the plan, supported by Bulgarian intelligence and using some Egyptian elements, aimed at harming Egypt and the Egyptian people. This plan, he said, was exposed after the capture of documents and information by the security authorities when members of the Bulgarian Embassy last month assaulted a lady and her two daughters who lived in an apartment building owned by the Bulgarian Embassy. The aim of the assault was to evict the lady and her two daughters.

The interior minister announced this at a press conference he held at noon today. The conference was attended by the press editors, international press agency correspondents, and other representatives of the press, radio and television.

The interior minister said that these documents, which were seized in the embassy building and saved from burning, after translation, exposed the international communist plan led by the Soviet Union and carried out by certain communist intelligence departments.

The few Egyptians cooperating with this plan have been arrested. Each one of them has a pseudonym under which he operated and each one of them was assigned certain tasks.

The interior minister explained the feature of the plan drawn up by the Bulgarian intelligence on the instructions of the Soviet Union. It includes infiltrating the presidency and the Foreign Ministry to obtain as much information as possible, and also watching Egypt's relations with the Arab states, the PLO, the nonalined states and the African states, as well as Egypt's economic plans and the activities of the parties. It also includes collecting information about the armed forces, studying the opposing and hostile forces as well as the student and labor sectors in Egypt. It also includes collecting sufficient information about those working in the field of information, printing hostile leaflets, and collecting information about the government's plans and intentions toward the Soviet Union, and about the situation in the Arab countries in relation to the Middle East problem.

The interior minister announced that the five accused, who were assigned specific tasks by Bulgarian intelligence, are: Ahmad Taha, a former member of the People's Assembly for As-Sahil constituency who is also a communist who was previously arrested, detained and then pardoned and given the opportunity to nominate himself for the People's Assembly elections in 1971 and 1975. His assignment was to contact representatives of the political parties, collect information about Egypt's relations with China, and use his influence to obtain cards and envelopes to be used in the process of forging documents and falsifying facts and forging important signatures. He has admitted that he was also assigned the plan to infiltrate the presidency. The plan was codenamed Al-Jarwani.

The second accused is Layla Ibrahim al-Jabali, a journalist whose codename was Kalila. Her assignment was to recruit suitable persons in important state departments and to try to recruit some officers. She carried out some of these instructions. She has made confessions regarding the means of identifying Bulgarian intelligence members and means of contacting them. She also confessed that she was introduced to the accused Hamdi 'Abd al-Hamid, who in turn introduced her to People's Assembly member Dr Mahmud al-Qadi, and that she was able to obtain the minutes of the People's Assembly. She also discussed certain projects with Dr Mahmud al-Qadi including Al-'Amiriyah project. She said that she joined the National Front Party and attended the meetings of the party's constituent committee. She also admitted that a bloc was formed to counter the National Democratic Party, and that this bloc embodied all the schemes against the national regime in Egypt.

The third accused is Hamdi Mursi, whose codename was B.L. His assignment was to collect information about important people, the student movements, demonstrations, the domestic situation in the country, and the Camp David agreement. When his house was searched some hostile leaflets and statements were seized and so were statements in the name of the forces hostile to Egypt attacking the present regime in Egypt.

The fourth accused is Nabil Zaki Lutfi, whose codename was May. His assignment was to infiltrate the presidency and the Foreign Ministry and to recruit some journalists in Egypt.

The interior minister said that the documents have shown that this accused had recruited two persons described by the Bulgarian intelligence as two of the most important people involved in the plan.

The minister emphasized that the security authorities will arrest them as soon as possible.

The fifth accused is 'Aman Sa'd. He is a movie director who has been cooperating with Bulgarian intelligence since 1974. His assignment was to collect information about the problems of Egypt, the Arab states and the Arab League and its internal organizations. He had worked for the Arab League for a while.

The interior minister said that the prosecution is continuing its interrogation of the sixth accused, who is Ahmad Mujahid from Ad-Daqahliyah. He was a member of the People's Assembly during the period 1971-1976. Initial reports indicate that his codename was Bisbudin and that he had contacts with Bulgarian intelligence every 2 months. He (?recruited) the accused Hamdi 'Abd al-Hamid Musri and was instructed to collect information after the signing of the Egyptian-Israel peace treaty. His house was searched and many copies of the newspaper AL-INTIFADAH of the Labor Communist Party and some leaflets were found there. Also found there was a card from Khalid Muhyi ad-Din to the ambassador of Bulgaria asking him to invite Dr Yahya al-Jamal to Bulgaria in his capacity as the No 2 man in the party.

In conclusion, the interior minister said that he wanted to convey the picture to the masses so they may see the dimensions of the communist plots which come from abroad and in which a few deviate Egyptians participate. This group, he said, is very small and does not affect our national course or the building of our democracy. The interior minister affirmed that the people and the security departments are vigilant. Their aim is to protect the homeland and the people's interest and to confront all these plans with force and firmness.

The prosecution is continuing its interrogation of the accused. The prosecutor general will announce the results.

AFP: AS-SADAT TO OFFER ASYLUM TO SHAH OF IRAN

NC250958 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 25 May 79 NC

[Text] London, May 25 (AFP)--Egypt will give the deposed shah of Iran political asylum, President Anwar as-Sadat said in an interview in the JEWISH CHRONICLE newspaper here today.

President as-Sadat said he deplored the bloody nature of the Islamic revolution in Iran, in an interview given in Alexandria this week:

"Muslim revolutions never used blood as a means of power. It is against Islam.

"They (Iran) have severed their relations with me and I shall be asking my new parliament whenever it convenes to give the shah asylum here in my country--officially," President as-Sadat added.

The shah's first stop when he went into exile was Aswan in upper Egypt, where he was welcomed by President as-Sadat. The shah is now living in the Bahamas.

Israel need no longer fear a war with the Arabs, President as-Sadat said, because Egypt had decided on peace with Israel and the Arabs could not make war without Egypt, he said. The Egyptian president also expressed concern for Soviet activities in Africa. President as-Sadat told JEWISH CHRONICLE editor Joseph Finklestone that the idea for his peace mission to Jerusalem came when he was flying over Turkey on his way from Romania to Iran. Romanian President Nicolae Ceaucescu had told him the Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin was a strong and sincere man. Mr. as-Sadat would not have made the gesture if former Premier Yitzhak Rabin was still in power, he said: "Only two men in Israel could have done this with me--the old lady (former Premier Mrs Golda Meir) and Begin."

AS-SADAT AFRICA DAY MESSAGE REPORTED

NC241600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text of President Anwar as-Sadat's message on Africa Day read on his behalf by Vice President Husni Mubarak at a ceremony held at the former ASU Central Committee premises in Cairo on 24 May]

[Text] Dear brothers, sons of the glorious African Continent: It was an immortal day which went down the annals of our ancient people's history when, some 16 years ago, these peoples unanimously agreed to mold their unified will and crystallize their joint march.

They agreed to do these things by using the melting pot of true solidarity erected on the pillars of their identical interests, objectives and destinies. This solidarity is far removed from meaningless slogans and outbiddings. This is because our masses, who have waged the most glorious experiments of the struggle in our contemporary world, have been able--through their historical consciousness and unique instinct--to keep sight of their strategic objectives. Furthermore, our masses have vanquished all the attempts which imperialism has made to foment intrigue and implant rancor in the same African body. Our masses have also made the whole world hear Africa's unified, loud and vociferous voice.

Ever since taking our first step on the path of the joint African struggle, our objectives have represented the noblest ends which man had sought to attain since the dawn of history. Neither the tragedies to which we have all been exposed nor the bitterness which we have felt due to the successive imperialist onslaughts have made us lose our vision or fall in the abyss of confusion. On the contrary, these tragedies made us more determined to keep track of our objectives and more capable of distinguishing what is good from what is bad and what is beneficial from what is futile.

All of these achievements would have been impossible had it not been for the fact that our peoples enjoy the highest degree of consciousness and revolutionary maturity. This is proved by the fact that our peoples have proved themselves and have released the values latent in their collective conscience. Our peoples have made these achievements despite the campaigns to cast doubt and distort to which they have been exposed and despite the fierce imperialist conspiracies which had been concocted all around our peoples. Our peoples have continued to raise the banners of political, economic and cultural freedom; of the independence of national will and of civilization and ideological authenticity; of refusing to accept imperialism and exploitative hegemony and of condemning all forms of discrimination.

On this glorious day, we greet all the struggling African peoples. We also wholeheartedly greet those early pioneers who had led our one march amid furious international waves vis-a-vis the fiercest oppressive forces which had wanted to bring history to a halt and to cling to the remants of the oppressive conditions of exploitation. However, all these attempts failed and were crushed against the rock of Africa's legendary steadfastness. This is because our peoples have not hesitated to make costly sacrifices and because the African revolutionaries have not refrained from falling as martyrs for the glory and dignity of the continent.

Now we turn our attention to the fraternal peoples who are still waging a heroic saga against the iniquitous regimes of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. We proclaim with every determination and insistence that our good African soil can face the most devastating challenges. It can also crush the aggressors and tyrants and repudiate the racists who want to make the African an alien in his own homeland.

We are also proud to greet the peoples and leaders of the confrontation states, which are steadfastly holding their ground against the treacherous aggression which is being launched by the racist authorities. By this heroic steadfastness, these peoples and their leaders are expressing African solidarity in the truest meaning of the word. They also epitomize the unified struggle and march of all the sons of the glorious continent--from end to end.

Brothers and dear comrades: It augurs well that our celebration of this cherished occasion coincides with your Egyptian brothers' celebration of the beginning of the liberation of the pure African soil of Sinai, of the exercising of Egyptian sovereignty over a cherished spot, and of the strengthening of Egypt's strategic security--an integral part of Africa's overall strategic security. There is nobody more worthy of sharing the Egyptian people's happiness than these comrades who have always been true friends and supporters. Nor have they failed for a single day in supporting our struggle or hesitated to take the practical steps which they believed would further strengthen our ability to wage the battle in all its military and political stages. Nor have they paused for a second to wonder whether they would stand to lose or gain because they stand at the side of their brothers in the legitimate struggle to recover territories and rights.

The splendid principled position which the African people and states are now taking to support the peace march makes a considerable addition to Africa's credit balance of struggle. This is because this position has reached its peak of consciousness, adherence to principles, and standing aloof from pettiness and whims. Furthermore, this is a position built on self-confidence and on confidence in the partners in the struggle. This position is also based on a realistic analysis of things. The reason is that the African peoples, who witnessed the birth of human civilization, have realized that the Egyptian people are pursuing the wise course which will ultimately preserve Arab interests, preserve the militant Palestinian people's rights, prevent the perpetuation of the foreign occupation of Arab territory, and end Israeli expansion. Furthermore, this position faces the Israeli people with their responsibility for establishing peace based on justice, respect for rights and refraining from perpetrating acts of tyranny and aggression.

Tomorrow, we will enter a new stage in the peaceful struggle with Israel for the purpose of setting up an autonomous Palestinian government to which authority will be transferred in the West Bank and Gaza as a first step to be taken on the path of self-determination and of setting up the state of Palestinian land.

We are aware of the attempts which are being made by some Israeli quarters to render meaningless the concept of this autonomy and to transform it into a continuation of the status of occupation and foreign hegemony. However, these attempts cannot weaken or affect our determination to help the valiant Palestinian people to rid themselves of occupation.

It is imperative for the Israeli people to decisively make up their mind and make their decision. It is also imperative for them to understand that coexistence with Egypt requires coexistence with the Palestinian people and that much will depend on the Israeli people's response to us in the establishment of true autonomy enjoying all powers and jurisdictions. There can be no doubt in our mind that all our African brothers will stand by our side in this stage of the struggle as an act of solidarity with the Palestinian people, who are indebted to you for all the successes which they have achieved in the international arena.

Brothers and friends: The changing international circumstances around us make it imperative for us more than ever in the past to adhere to our principles and to insist on Africa's assuming its pioneering and progressive role in the international arena. This is because this role is based on the sublime principles stipulated by Article III of our OAU Charter. These principles are: Respect for the rights of others, non-intervention in other states' domestic affairs, adoption of the policy of nonalinement toward international blocs, and the defense of the African Continent and its peoples against any acts of aggression or intervention from outside the continent or from the racist regimes in the south.

These principles continue to be our beacon in our thoughts and movements. They also continue to be a lantern radiating its light in the pitch darkness of the new jahiliyah [literally translated the world "jahiliyah" means ignorance; in Islamic history it means the pre-Islamic era]. This new jahiliyah wants to abort the movement of the Third World and to set back these peoples' march so that these peoples will once again be exploited at will by foreign influence and dominance in all their forms.

Perhaps we can take this opportunity to renew the pledge to continue struggling until every single inch of the cherished African territory is liberated and until every African people recovers the natural right to exercise political, economic, and intellectual independence and to enjoy freedom of choice in a manner far removed from all pressures and foreign influences.

We also renew our oath to act to promote the prestige of the nonalined movement, to generate for it the momentum it needs to prove itself in the welter of the successive international events, and to protect this movement against the storms which blow on it from inside and outside. Such storms paralyze the nonalined movement, exhaust its potential and weaken its force--something which is detrimental to the peoples of the nonalined movement. We firmly believe in the need to enable this movement to play a positive and active role, to be totally efficacious and to overcome the obstacles facing it for the sake of this movement's toiling peoples and for the sake of a better world in which the principles of equality, justice and legitimacy would prevail.

Long live the unity of the African struggle!

Long live joint African action!

May God guide our steps on the path of righteousness, good and peace.

Africa Day Cable to Brezhnev

NC241908 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text of President Anwar as-Sadat's cable to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in reply to Brezhnev's letter on Africa Day]

[Text] Cairo, 24 May--Mr Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

With thanks and appreciation, I have received your cable on the occasion of Africa Day. It pleases me on this occasion to stress that growing Africa needs all the sincere efforts in the world to achieve the full independence, progress and prosperity to which it aspires.

I also would like to say that the peace to which you refer in your cable always falls within the scope of our interest, and therefore we seek it and dedicate all our efforts to it. We will continue to extend a cooperating hand to all the right-loving, justice-loving and peace-loving states to fulfil mankind's hope for a just and lasting peace that will give man in the 20th Century a life of tranquility, stability, progress and prosperity. This is why we have supported the Salt II Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of offensive and strategic arms--because we are eager to promote the suitable atmosphere for peace, out of faith and in words and deeds.

I send you my greetings and wish you and the members of the Supreme Soviet good health and happiness and the friendly Soviet people every progress and prosperity.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM GISCARD

NC241455 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 May--Today, President Anwar as-Sadat received a message from French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The chief of the president's office Hasan Kamil, received the message during a meeting which he held today with the French ambassador in Cairo, Jacques Senard.

As-Sadat Reply to Giscard

NC241800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1718 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 May--President as-Sadat has replied to the French president's message with the following cable of thanks:

I received with profound gratitude and joy your excellency's cable which you sent to me as you were passing through Egyptian airspace.

I express to your excellency my greatest gratitude and appreciation for the kind feelings which you expressed on this occasion. I am happy on this occasion to affirm the profound friendly relations existing between our two countries. The citizens of the Arab Republic of Egypt view with appreciation and esteem your excellency's efforts in promoting this friendship and bilateral cooperation. At the same time, our people will strive to maintain the spirit of solidarity and international cooperation in the hope that all our friends will cooperate with us so that we will be better able to proceed along the road of the just peace which we seek to promote.

With my sincerest regards to you, I convey to your excellency my best wishes for good health and happiness, and to the fraternal French people--my lasting appreciation.

AS-SADAT SENDS MESSAGE TO NUMAYRI ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

NC241230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1158 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text of President as-Sadat cable to Sudanese President Numayri on anniversary of May revolution]

[Text] Cairo, 24 May--It gives me much pleasure to take the opportunity of your, and the fraternal Sudanese people's celebration of the anniversary of the glorious May revolution to convey to your excellency on behalf of the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and on my own behalf, heartfelt sincerest congratulations coupled with best wishes for good health, happiness and success. I would like on this happy occasion to affirm to you, dear brother, the most profound fraternal bonds and cooperation between our two franternal peoples which, with God's help, will remain strong and firm and a solid shield, protecting their glorious march toward comprehensive integration and unity.

It pleases me to convey to you, and the fraternal Sudanese people, the appreciation and gratitude of the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt for your courageous stand and decisive support of our efforts for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and for securing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. With my sincerest greetings, brother president, I wish the fraternal Sudanese people the achievement of all their aspirations for progress and affluence under your wise leadership. With my esteem, brotherly respect, and appreciation.

GENERAL BADAWI TO ATTEND NUMAYRI'S PROMOTION

NC232135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2048 GMT 23 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 May--Armed forces chief of staff, Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi, will leave Cairo for Khartoum tomorrow morning aboard a special plane. Major General Badawi will head a military delegation which will attend the third meeting of the Egyptian-Sudanese joint general staff.

Major General Badawi will attend the ceremony which will be held by the Sudanese Armed Forces this Thursday to honor President Ja'far Numayri on his promotion to field marshal.

The chief of staff will also witness the celebrations and the military parade which will be held in Sudan this Friday to mark the 10th anniversary of the 25 May revolution.

SUDANESE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR HOME

NC232255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2241 GMT 23 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 May--Sudanese minister of state for agriculture, nutrition and natural resources Dr Muhammad al-Shzili 'Uthman and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo for Khartoum this evening.

During his 6-day visit to Egypt, the minister headed his country's delegation at the meetings of the Egyptian-Sudanese joint technical committee for agricultural development.

Muhammad Muslihi, Agriculture Ministry first under secretary, saw the Sudanese minister off at the airport.

GAZA MAYOR ARRIVES IN AMMAN, MAKES STATEMENT

JN241650 Amman JNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 24 May--Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa arrived in Amman yesterday evening following a 3-week tour, during which he visited Syria and Lebanon and held talks with their leaders and officials.

In reply to a question by JNA on his concept of self-rule, his definition of this rule and his stand toward it, Ash-Shawwa said: The self-rule currently proposed is only a continuation of Israeli occupation under a different name. It keeps the territory and water resources in the hands of the Israeli authorities. This rule also allows the continuation of a permanent Israeli military presence and the establishment of Israeli settlements on our territory. It also considers Islamic Arab Jerusalem to be the eternal capital of Israel. According to international law and norms, complete self-rule means a transitional period inevitably leading to self-determination, the establishment of a sovereign independent state, and respect for the people's right to choose representatives to speak for them.

Ash-Shawwa expressed his strong conviction that no negotiations or talks aimed at finding a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue or at laying down the foundations of a real comprehensive peace in this region will bear fruit unless the PLO participates as a principal party in these negotiations.

He affirmed that the supreme Palestinian and Arab interests make it incumbent on our people to rally round the PLO and close their ranks inside and outside the occupied territory, especially under the current fateful circumstances facing our cause.

Ash-Shawwa added that Israel's insistence on removing self-rule from the international concept and content and giving it a different definition is only intended to give legitimacy to the present situation and to consecrate the occupation. This is something that is rejected unanimously by the Palestinian people.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL

NC241934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Salim al-Huss received at his home in Ad-Dawhah the visiting chief of the Near Eastern Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry [title as received], Mr Grinevskiy. Grinevskiy arrived in Beirut this morning as part of a visit to several Arab countries.

Mr Grinevskiy was accompanied by the Soviet ambassador in Lebanon, Mr Aleksandr Soldatov.

After the visit, the Soviet envoy expressed his thanks to Prime Minister al-Huss for providing him with the opportunity for a comprehensive and detailed discussion of affairs of interest to Lebanon and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet envoy said that the discussions dealt with the Lebanese problem in view of the continuous Israeli aggression against Lebanon. He added that the discussions also dealt with the Middle East situation.

In response to a question, he said: We condemn the Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

VOL: UN SECURITY COUNCIL INFORMED OF ISRAELI ATTACKS

NC241242 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Text] Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources have said that Foreign Minister Butrus has asked the Lebanese permanent delegate to the United Nations, Ghassan Tuwayni, to inform the UN Security Council of the Israeli attacks. Minister Butrus has conveyed to Tuwayni the available information about the Israeli sea, air and land bombardment.

INA REPORTS ON ISRAELI, CHRISTIAN MILITIA ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH

JN250747 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 25 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 25 May--Last night the Zionist enemy increased his naval patrols all along the coast extending from Ar-Rashidiyah to the city of Sidon in southern Lebanon.

The INA correspondent in southern Lebanon reports that the joint forces have taken strict precautionary measures to cope with any Zionist aggression.

The correspondent adds that a number of heavy artillery shells were fired last night from the rightwing militia's positions in the area of Harifa in the central sector of southern Lebanon. No final information is yet available about losses caused by the shells.

In another development, last night the UNIFIL Dutch force foiled an infiltration attempt by a rightwing militia force on the Yatir-Kafra axis in the central sector of southern Lebanon, causing the force to retreat.

Clashes in Beirut

NC250620 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 25 May 79 NC

[Text] Intensive clashes were reported in the commercial centers in As-Sayfi and At-Tabariz areas in Beirut last night, followed by explosions until 0130 today. The clashes ceased by the morning. Fires raged in the city center and several cars were destroyed by rockets and medium-caliber guns.

A spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command has made a statement indicating that at about 2100 Thursday the Syrian forces stationed along the Port-Ad-Dabbas Square area opened fire on the positions of the Lebanese forces using various calibers of antitank guns, 82mm and 120mm mortars and B-10 and B-11 recoilless guns. The shelling caused heavy damage to property. Fires raged in some buildings and 15 cars were burned.

The spokesman said that the Lebanese forces were abiding by the cease-fire orders up to the time this statement was released at 2330, when the Syrian shelling was continuing.

In view of this deliberate deterioration in the security situation, the second in the last 24 hours, the Lebanese Forces Command draws the attention of responsible officials to the need for speedy action to prevent worsening of the situation.

Intermittent sniper fire was reported this morning in the southern suburb in Al-Matahin, Al-Barid and Mazda areas. The sniper fire extended to Badaru, At-Tayyunah, At-Tahwitah, Mar Mikha'il Road, Galerie Sim'an and other traditional areas.

Relative calm was reported in northern Al-Matn, following exchanges in Az-Za'Rur, Sannin. No casualties were reported.

A woman was reported to have been in her house when it caught fire. She was seriously wounded. No casualties have been reported so far in the western side of Al-Burj and the Damascus road.

In the western sector in Beirut, near the German Cultural Center in Al-Manarah, gunmen intercepted a West German correspondent named (Carl Robert Fisher) and killed him as he was returning home at 2000 yesterday. He was hit by four bullets: two in the heart, one in the kidney and one in his leg. He was taken to the university hospital, but died soon after an emergency operation.

VOL Reports Calm 25 May

NC250835 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 25 May 79 NC

[Text] Cautious calm has prevailed since this morning in various areas. Intermittent sniper fire is reported in As-Sayfi, the commercial center, Ad-Dabbas and in the southern suburb in Al-Barid, Al-Matahin and Mazda areas.

Reports from Upper al-Matn indicate that intermittent fire was being opened from Az-Za'Rur on Sannin.

In southern Lebanon a state of caution prevails, in case Israel embarks on new operations in the area, following the reported firing of Katyusha rockets from Lebanese territory at the Galilee panhandle.

CSSR PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, LEAVES DAMASCUS

JN241503 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and CSSR President, left Damascus at noon today following a 4-day official visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who saw the CSSR president off at Damascus international airport.

Presidents al-Asad and Husak held a final session of talks at 1030 today at the Presidential Palace. Members of the Syrian and CSSR delegations joined the two presidents later. During the session, President Husak stressed that he is fully convinced of the great success of his visit to Syria and noted that there will be positive results from his visit. Presidents al-Asad and Husak again affirmed the intention to further consolidate their relations of friendship and increase cooperation between the two countries.

CSSR President Gustav Husak held a press conference at the Presidential Palace today. President Husak began by expressing his hope for the triumph of the heroic Syrian people under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He added: We are about to leave Syria and will carry with us beautiful impressions of this country and its very deep-rooted civilization. We are highly impressed by the efforts being made by the Syrian leadership--efforts aimed at introducing democratic, social and progressive changes for the benefit of the Syrian Arab people.

The visiting president said: On this occasion I would like to express my good wishes to the Syrian people and their party and government commands, and my wishes of continuous good health to President Hafiz al-Asad. I wish the Syrian people continuous success in their great struggle inside the country to achieve noble goals, and outside the country to regain their rights and achieve a just settlement of the Middle East problem.

President Husak talked about the ties of friendship between the Syrian Arab Republic and the CSSR, stressing the joint desire to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and the two parties in Syria and the CSSR.

Regarding the results of his visit to Syria, President Husak noted that the two sides were able to establish joint goals in various political and economic spheres. He said: Our talks dealt in detail with various forms of bilateral cooperation and relations. During the talks we held with President al-Asad and other Syrian officials, we had the opportunity to deeply and fully understand the nature of the Syrian people's heroic struggle against imperialism and against treacherous Zionist onslaughts. We also realized the special significance and importance of the unity of the Arab powers and of their cooperation and cohesion with the socialist countries.

President Husak added: Despite the seriousness and complexity of the situation in the Middle East, we can say that several great achievements have already been made on the path to victory.

President Husak answered several questions from journalists at the press conference. He emphasized that the protocols recently signed between Syria and the CSSR deal with many cultural, health and consular areas. These protocols, President Husak said, provide the legal basis for joint cooperation for the benefit of both sides.

President Husak reaffirmed that the two sides are determined to further develop this cooperation and will continue to work for further accomplishments.

Replying to a question about the CSSR's stand on the issue of reaching a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East, President Husak said: The CSSR leadership has repeatedly stressed that it supports the Arab people's struggle against the imperialist-Zionist powers. The CSSR has frequently urged the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories and has called for allowing the Palestinian Arab people to exercise their national rights, including the right to establish an independent state on their national soil. President Husak stressed his country's unlimited support for Syria's policy, as well as for the policies of the other Arab countries that oppose the unilateral Egyptian-Israeli treaty. President Husak said: We firmly condemn the Israeli onslaughts against the Palestinian Arab people. In short, we will continue to show full solidarity with Syria's progressive line and with President Hafiz al-Asad. We will continue to support all progressive movements in the Arab homeland.

Replying to another question about the socialist countries' stand toward the continuous aggression against Lebanon's territorial sovereignty and security, President Husak said: It is really painful to learn about ground and sea attacks against innocent civilians in Lebanon. Every day we hear that several innocent citizens have been killed or wounded. The murderers and killers, on the other hand, keep bragging about human rights and their commitment to international law. We strongly condemn the terrorist operations they are launching against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Asked about the results of his visit to Syria and how it will influence Syrian-CSSR relations, President Husak said: We can sincerely say that we will continue to further strengthen bilateral relations and consolidate our joint cooperation in the political, health, cultural, economic and various other fields. Both sides are paying close attention to economic relations. We agree with our Syrian comrades to draft a working plan for efficient economic cooperation. During this visit, we signed a protocol that will increase economic cooperation. The CSSR is already cooperating with Syria in the implementation of four or five economic projects in Syria. These projects will definitely help develop Syria's economy. We also agreed on framewo[illegible] for several projects and other economic and commercial activities.

Concluding his press conference, President Husak said: The CSSR i[illegible]onvinced that the Syrian people and the rest of the Arab peoples will not remain silent about the occupation of their land and the usurpation of their rights. The Syrian people are waging a political struggle--in certain cases a military struggle--to defend themselves. We reaffirm our continuous support and solidarity with this struggle.

Joint Statement

JN241808 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text of 24 May joint statement issued in Damascus and Prague following 21-24 May visit to Syria by CSSR President Gustav Husak]

[Text] At the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] and CSSR president paid a cordial and official visit to Syria 21-24 May 1979. During his visit, the CSSR president laid a wreath at the martyrs cemetery.

He became acquainted with a number of economic achievements in Syria and visited cultural and historical places in Syria.

The talks between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Gustav Husak were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Taking part in the talks on the Syrian side were: Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, member of the Ba'th Party Command and prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the Ba'th Party Command, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jamil Shaya, member of the Ba'th Party Command and deputy prime minister for economic affairs; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dr Adib ad-Dawudi, political adviser to the president; and 'Abd ar-Rahman Farzat, Syrian ambassador in Prague.

Taking part in the talks on the CSSR side were: Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR deputy premier and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and foreign minister; Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; and Jiri Kralik, CSSR ambassador in Damascus.

During the talks, the CSSR side praised the current success of the Syrian people under the leadership of the Ba'th Party in implementing the resolutions of the sixth regional conference of the Ba'th Party. The CSSR side praised Syria's role in international politics, particularly Syria's principled and realistic stand on the Middle East problem, its efforts to unify the Arab ranks, and its struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

The Syrian side praised the success of the CSSR people under the CPCZ in building the developed socialist society in accordance with the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The Syrian side expressed its appreciation of the CSSR's effective contribution to establishing peace and security in the world, developing international cooperation and realizing a great measure of detente.

The two sides affirmed their determination to continue strengthening and developing relations between the two countries, to increase their comprehensive cooperation, to strengthen the ties of friendship between the people of the two countries in the interests of their success and progress, and to entrench world peace and the security of people.

The two presidents reiterated the importance of continued personal meetings between the leaders of the two countries on both the party and popular levels. They also affirmed the importance of increasing contacts and meetings between the officials of the two countries and among officials of popular and social organizations in the two countries on all levels.

The two countries decided to promote above all the development of their political relations, because the strength of these relations will have a positive influence on Syrian-CSSR cooperation in all areas. In this respect, emphasis was placed on cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the CPCZ, because they form the basis for developing Syrian-CSSR relations in all fields.

During the talks, an assessment was made of the current trade and economic relations between the two countries. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the recent meetings of the Syrian-CSSR committee for economic cooperation. They agreed that great possibilities exist for developing bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

During the visit, the following documents were signed: 1) a consular agreement; 2) a plan to implement the joint health cooperation agreement for 1979-81; 3) a plan to implement the cultural agreement for 1979-81; 4) a protocol on future steps to implement economic and scientific-technical cooperation; and 5) a protocol on the exchange of goods for 1979-80.

The two sides devoted special attention to current developments in the Arab area, especially after the signing of the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel with the encouragement and participation of the United States. The two sides strongly condemned this treaty and the successive steps that led to it. The two sides believe that its provisions contradict UN resolutions, the Arab nation's interests and the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. The two sides are also of the opinion that this treaty hampers the course for a just and lasting peace in the area, increases the danger of an explosion in the area, encourages the Israeli aggressor to continue occupation of and aggression against the Arab territories, and makes possible the formation of a new colonialist-Zionist pact in the Middle East and Africa--a pact that will be directed against the Arab and African peoples and their struggle for national liberation and the protection of their independence.

The two presidents reiterated their condemnation of the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories and Israel's continued denial of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, establish an independent state on the soil of their homeland and exercise their right of self-determination. They also condemned Israel's racist and colonialist policies in the occupied territories, including the establishment of Israeli settlements.

The two presidents reaffirmed that no peace can be achieved in the area without a comprehensive, lasting and just solution to the Middle East issue. This solution must be based on Israel's complete withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967 and on granting the Palestinian people their national and inalienable rights in accordance with the UN resolutions, as well as on enabling the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the Palestinian Arab people's sole and legitimate representative.

The CSSR side highly praised the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference and of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad. The CSSR side praised these conferences' confrontation of the Zionist-imperialist schemes in the area, as well as their adoption of measures that proved to be effective.

The CSSR side expressed its appreciation of Syria's active and principled policy aimed at uniting and consolidating Arab ranks. The two sides expressed the conviction that the current explosive situation in the Arab area calls for maintaining Arab solidarity, because it has proved to be effective. The current situation also calls for coordinating efforts among all Arab forces to confront the unilateral capitulatory policy and for foiling the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy in the Arab area.

The CSSR side praised the unification of all patriotic forces that are hostile to imperialism and, in this connection, praised the Iraqi-Syrian Joint National Action Charter.

The Syrian side highly valued Czechoslovakia's principled policy. This policy fully supports the Arab liberation movement's historic struggle to achieve its political and economic aspirations, condemns the Israeli aggression and calls for the removal of all its consequences, and constantly supports the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable nation rights and a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict through international forums.

The two presidents reiterated their condemnation of the continued Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and of the fierce intervention by world imperialism and Zionism against the Lebanese people with the purpose of creating circumstances favorable to liquidating the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon by force. The two sides considered this Israeli policy toward Lebanon as a new escalation to force Lebanon to accept the unilateral capitulatory policy of the Egyptian regime. The two sides stated their firm support for the legitimate Lebanese authorities' efforts to extend their sovereignty throughout Lebanon and to protect Lebanon's independence, unity and territorial integrity.

The two sides believe that maintaining world peace and removing the threat of war are of the most important issues. They also emphasized the importance of international detente and the need to strengthen it. They expressed deep confidence in the policy of international detente and stressed their determination to support this policy and make it irreversible.

The two sides exchanged views on the issue of disarmament--including nuclear weapons--and the efforts to make it complete and comprehensive. They agreed that the policy of political detente must be followed by detente in the military field. They supported the call for convening an international conference on disarmament.

The two presidents expressed their appreciation of the principles and aims contained in the CSCE final document. They urged that this document be exactly implemented. They stressed the strong relation between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean region. The two presidents were of the opinion that the security of the Mediterranean will not be achieved unless a comprehensive and just solution is found to the Middle East problem. This solution must be based on the UN resolutions. The Syrian side valued the CSSR's principled policy and its continuous efforts to implement the principles contained in the final CSCE document.

The two sides highly praised and stressed the importance of cooperation between Syria, on the one hand, and the socialist countries, particularly the USSR, on the other, in the interests of the joint struggle against Zionism and imperialism. They also affirmed their determination to oppose all attempts to weaken these cordial relations. The two sides are certain that the unity of ranks and solidarity among the socialist states, the movements for national liberation and the world progressive forces will guarantee victory over Zionism and imperialism.

The two sides praised the nonalined movement as a positive factor in international politics and expressed complete support for the movement's aims of national liberation for the world's peoples, its struggle against imperialism and colonialism and the efforts of its members in the interests of peace, security, equality and socioeconomic progress for the world's peoples. In this regard the two sides noted the great importance of the forthcoming nonalined conference to be held in Havana in September 1979. They highly praised Syria's activities in the nonalined movement, particularly its contribution to the side that opposes imperialism and colonialism.

The two presidents stressed the need for continued support to the efforts aimed at establishing a new world economic order based on just and equitable economic relations. They expressed their support for the efforts by the developing countries to liberate their national economies from the control of the multinational monopolies, and supported these countries efforts to exercise their right to freely exploit their natural resources on which they base their economic planning so as to achieve progress for their people.

The two sides were in agreement that the victory of the revolution for national liberation in Iran, which is opposed to imperialism, was a great success for the Iranian people on the road to their development and social progress. This victory had a positive effect on the general situation in the Middle East and was in the interests of the world liberation movement and the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle in the region.

The two presidents affirmed the need for complete liquidation of racial discrimination and segregation throughout the world. They were of the view that complete power should be transferred to the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to their legitimate representatives. They urged the renunciation of the deceptive and twisted methods of imperialism currently employed in this regard. The two presidents strongly condemned the armed aggression carried out by the racists against Angola, Mozambique and other African confrontation states.

The two presidents stressed the importance of a continued and growing role of the United Nations in dealing with current international issues and in establishing and strengthening world peace and security based on UN aims and principles.

The two sides expressed complete satisfaction with President Husak's visit to Syria--a visit which is an important contribution to strengthening Syrian-CSSR relations and supporting peace and progress in the world.

President Gustav Husak expressed his warm thanks for the cordial reception and hospitality given him during his visit to Syria. This reception and hospitality was an expression of the deep friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. He extended an invitation to President Hafiz al-Asad to visit the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and its date will be fixed later.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 4-DAY VISIT

JN241958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian foreign minister, arrived in Damascus today at the head of a delegation on a 4-day official visit to Syria. He was received at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Dinner Speeches

JN250641 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 25 May 79 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam hosted a dinner in the Meridien Hotel in Damascus last night in honor of Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bhari Vajpayee and his accompanying delegation. The banquet was attended by several ministers.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered a speech in which he welcomed the visiting delegation and affirmed that this visit will consolidate the good relations existing between the two countries. Referring to his excellency the president's visit to India, Mr Khaddam said: It is natural for the good relations between our two countries to constantly develop. We still remember your people's welcome for his excellency the president during his visit to your country. This welcome has left a deep impression on his excellency the president and on the Syrian people. The exchange of visits among officials will always promote relations, he added.

Referring to the Egyptian-Zionist treaty, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: This treaty has created an abnormal state of affairs in the area, impeding the normal process for the just and durable peace to which we aspire. He stressed that one of the components and conditions of peace is that it should be comprehensive. It should be based on the principle of withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's national inalienable rights, which have been recognized by the UN General Assembly and all the nonalined conferences.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added: It is natural for the Arabs to view this treaty with hostility, because it has led to an abnormal situation and has dealt a blow to the Palestinian cause in an attempt to liquidate it. It has rewarded and encouraged the aggressors. Therefore, it is natural for the Arabs to adopt all measures by which to defend themselves and their rights.

Mr Khaddam affirmed: We are confident that the Egyptian people will thwart the treaty and all its effects, because this treaty leads to a dead end.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee then delivered a speech in which he expressed his happiness at visiting Syria.

He affirmed that a new page in the history of relations between Syria and India was opened as a result of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to India last year. As a result of this visit, cooperation was increased between the two countries in various fields.

Mr Vajpayee said: Syria and India are members of the nonalined movement, which has brought about great achievements for the developing countries and provided a forum by which these countries may strengthen their political independence and exercise their independent will in international issues. This movement should now work for the establishment of a new world economic system, he added.

Criticizing the treaty of capitulation between the Egyptian regime and Israel, Mr Vajpayee said: This treaty will not bring about a comprehensive settlement in the area, particularly since Israel continues to occupy Arab land and to commit acts of aggression. A just and lasting peace, he added, must be based on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab land and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights to free self-determination and establishment of their independent state. It is this for which the UN resolutions and the resolutions of the nonalined conferences have called.

ALGERIA

AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES IN ALGIERS, MET BY BENDJEDID

LD241616 Algiers APS in English 1517 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 24/05/79 (APS)--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan revolution's leader arrived here this afternoon on a visit of work and friendship.

He was welcomed upon arrival at Dar-el-Beida airport by Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Republic and secretary general of the F.L.N. Party.

In a short statement at Dar-el-Beida, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his satisfaction to being once again in Algeria.

Talks Begin

LD242106 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Summary] Algeria-Libyan political talks began this evening in Algiers between President Bendjedid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. Among those who attended the talks on the Algerian side were: Rabah Bitat, spokesman for the National Assembly; Mohamed Salah Yahyaoui, coordinator of the party; Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia; and Mirbah, secretary general of the Defense Ministry. Among those who attended on the Libyan side were: Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces; Mr 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud; secretary of liaison; Muhammad ash-Sharif, education secretary; Abu Zayd Durdah, secretary of municipalities; and Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of planning.

Col al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Algiers this afternoon for a visit combining business and friendship. He was welcomed at the airport by President Bendjedid, Rabah Bitat, spokesman of the National Assembly and Foreign Minister Benyahia.

CUBA'S ANILLO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD241608 Algiers APS in English 1532 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 24/05/79 (APS)--Mr Rene Anillo, Cuba's foreign affairs first vice minister "stressed on the exchange he had with the Algerians view as for the important events in developing countries and the common preparations to make the next Havana non-aligned summit conference a large success", [quoted passage as received] on his departure today from Algiers after a many day-visit, during which he had talks with Algerian officials.

In a declaration to newsmen, Mr Anillo said that "the dialogue reasserted the twc countries' will to work for unity and solidarity between non-aligned countries. Cuba is against any attempt to reconsider non-alignment which must respect its original essence.

IRAQI ENVOY CONVEYS AL-BAKR MESSAGE TO BENDJEDID

LD251007 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 17 May 79 p 1 LD

[APS report: "President Chadli Bendjedid Receives Iraqi President's Special Envoy"]

[Text] Algiers--At the presidency yesterday morning President of the Republic and National Liberation Front Party Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid received Hikmat Ibrahim, member of the Revolution Command Council and special envoy of Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, who gave him a message from the Iraqi president.

Politburo member and presidency minister Ahmed Taleb and the Iraqi ambassador to Algiers also attended the meeting.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS CABLES TO ARAB LEADERS ON LEBANON

LD242036 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution, has sent cables to the kings and presidents of the Arab states. The text of each cable is as follows:

Fraternal greetings: In these critical moments in the life of our Arab nation, which is faced with the defiance and arrogance of its Zionist enemy and those who follow and support it, I have deemed it necessary to mention and draw attention to the killing and rendering homeless of our Arab people of Lebanon and Palestine by the Israeli enemy. To be silent on this subject would be most shameful. It is most astonishing to see the unarmed Lebanese and Palestinian peoples being mercilessly and relentlessly struck and killed while none of us moves a finger.

The world of our age no longer recognizes any ethical logic or course of action, and it is obvious that the international community is incapable of resisting tyranny or of protecting sanctuaries from being violated. Our world has already proved it is unable to check the aggressors and their dominantion. Otherwise, why haven't the destitute Palestinian people so far secured their right to live in their own land? We have other glaring examples in the peoples of Africa; consider Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. The people who have become independent have attained this through their own strength.

By this, I want to affirm that it is imperative for the Arab nation to face its destiny and fate. Indeed, it is a shame beyond all shame that the entire Arab nation should be standing by watching while our Arab brothers, the Palestinians and Lebanese, are being attacked and killed daily and their houses with their children and women inside are being destroyed while the enemy aircraft fly unchecked over Lebanese cities and Palestinian camps.

For this reason, I call upon you to shoulder our pan-Arab responsibilities and check the aggressors by striking back twice as hard at them, thereby safeguarding the Arab nation's dignity before the world. We cannot keep silent about what is taking place in Lebanon.

Because of this open humiliation, what value will the life of the Arab nation have before the other peoples of the world? Indeed, what value does this life have now in this despicable situation? Death now is more proper and more honorable than this life of humiliation, submission and silence about what is being committed against our Arab brothers, the Lebanese and Palestinians in Lebanon.

It looks as though the Arabs have accepted that they have been born only to be humiliated and humbled and that their faces are treaded upon and their backs are beaten. Shame unto this nation, of which I am one, for accepting shame as lunch and disgrace as dinner and to sleep and wake up in disgrace. Signed: Your Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

AL-QADHDHAFI DEPARTS FOR ALGERIA 24 MAY

LD241316 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Leader of the revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left for Algeria this morning. The visit of the leader to Algeria comes within the framework of continuous consultations between the great 1 September revolution and the Algerian revolution.

The brother colonel is being accompanied on this visit by Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and the brother secretaries of the general people's committees for liaison, municipalities, education and planning.

The brother colonel and the accompanying delegation were seen off by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and by Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi and Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi.

PDRY'S ISMA'IL DEPARTS, COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

LD241032 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, member of the PDRY Presidential Council, left Tripoli at 0200 today to return home at the end of a brief visit to Libya. He was seen off at Tripoli international airport by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, a number of secretaries of the general people's committees, the PDRY ambassador to Libya and by the chief of protocol of the Foreign Secretariat.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il described the results of his visit to Libya as important and objective. He said: I discussed with Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution, and with Brother Staff Major Jallud the relations between the two countries and the means to develop these relations in the service of common goals.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said that his talks with the leader of the revolution included the situation in the Arab region and the coordination of both countries' positions regarding the enemies of the Arab revolution and against imperialism, Zionism and reaction led by the defeated president of the Egyptian regime.

He pointed out that the viewpoints of the two countries were identical concerning the coordination of joint efforts, within the framework of the liberation movement in the Arab homeland and its national forces, to continue the struggle with increased perseverance and conviction.

Regarding the unity of the two peoples in Yemen, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il emphasized that this unity was a gain for the Yemeni people and for the Arab revolution movement. He expressed hope that the committees working for the implementation of agreements reached for the realization of unity between the two Yemens will accomplish their task in accordance with the established timetable.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il expressed thanks and appreciation to the Arab people in Libya and their leadership for the great hospitality and warm reception afforded to him and his delegation.

OIL SECRETARY RECEIVES VENEZUELAN ENERGY MINISTER

LD241819 Tripoli JANA in English 1635 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Jamad al Thani 26, May 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mr Izzeddin Mabrouk, the oil secretary, this morning received the Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, who arrived here on a 24-hour visit yesterday.

At the meeting, which was attended by the Venezuelan ambassador to the Jamahiriyah and the director of research and development in Venezuela, they discussed oil matters of common interest and oil cooperation between the two [word indistinct] as well as coordinating stands among OPEC member-states.

KUNA CITES LIBYA'S REFUSAL TO DISCUSS MISSING SHI'ITE LEADER

LD241002 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salah at-Turayki, has said in a statement published in Kwuait that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is not prepared to discuss the question of the disappearance last year of a Lebanese Shi'ite leader.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti AL-QABAS, he repeated that Imam Musa as-Sadr, president of the Supreme Shi'ite Council in Lebanon, has left Libyan territory.

The Shi'ite leaders of the Iranian revolution raised the question of the disappearance of Imam as-Sadr with the Libyan leader Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud when he recently visited Iran.

However, in an interview today, Dr at-Turayki said: There is no call to reopen the question with Libya of the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr. The Jamahiriyah has clearly explained its stance on this issue, confirming that Imam as-Sadr had left Libya.

The Libyan minister denied the presence of the toppled president of Uganda, Idi Amin, in the Jamahiriyah. He described Tanzania's invasion of the Uganda territory as a serious precedent, which could lead to new wars in the African Continent.

MAURITANIA

MILITARY COMMITTEE FAVORS RENEWED TIES WITH ALGERIA

PA241243 Paris AFP in English 0703 GMT 24 May 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, May 24 (AFP)--Mauritania's ruling Military Committee of National Salvation (CMSN) has reaffirmed that it wants to re-establish diplomatic relations with Algeria and that it intends to send a high-level mission to Algiers as soon as possible.

A communique issued after a meeting of the committee here last night also said the CMSN wished to continue negotiations with the Algerian-backed Saharan guerrilla movement POLISARIO, in the framework of the peace dynamic created by POLISARIO's unilateral ceasefire in Mauritania declared last July 10.

On domestic policy, the communique said strict austerity measures would be taken and the administration would be improved by a better choice of personnel and work methods.

Luxury vehicles would be used only for visiting dignitaries, rents would be reduced and the proliferation of costly state bodies would be ended, the statement said.

The CMSN stressed the need to fight against drought and desertification and to make a sustained effort to help the poorest sections of society.

MOROCCO

BOUABID PRAISES SAUDI KING KHALID'S VISIT

LD241410 Rabat MAP in English 1244 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, May 24, (MAP)--Maata Bouabid, Moroccan prime minister and minister of justice, stated in a declaration to the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY (SPA) that the visit King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia undertook to Morocco is a great event that will be forever recorded in Moroccan history. Bouabid added that this visit which took place right after the tenth Islamic conference was a good opportunity for King Hassan II of Morocco and King Khalid to evaluate several aspects of the resolutions taken by the Fez conference, and to coordinate the two countries' efforts regarding the implementation of the decisions of Al-Quds.

Bouabid recalled that Morocco and Saudi Arabia perfectly agree on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds. Therefore, he added, it is quite natural that the two sovereigns examine the practical aspects of the conference resolutions on this question. Dealing with the warm welcome reserved by the Moroccan people to King Khalid, Bouabid underlined that this welcome shows the Moroccan's awareness of the important circumstances the Islamic world is actually going through. Bouabid concluded that King Khalid's visit constitutes the natural expression of the sincere and firm relations existing between the two countries and the two sovereigns.

COMMERCE MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET FISHING MINISTRY DELEGATION

LD241348 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, May 24 (MAP)--Azzeddine Guessous, Morocco's commerce and industry minister received here a delegation of high-ranking officials from the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Fishing. During the meeting, the two parties proceeded to the examination of the development methods of Morocco-Soviet cooperation in the field of maritime fishing, according to the agreement signed in Moscow April 1978, and which was later adopted by the Moroccan House of Representatives, during the present session.

This meeting was also devoted to the preliminary study of the report concerning the development of fisheries in Morocco, and which was recently submitted to the high appreciation of King Hassan II of Morocco, by the Soviet delegation.

SUDAN

SUNA REPORTS CARTER MESSAGE TO NUMAYRI ON OAU ANNIVERSARY

JN241813 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, May 24 (SUNA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter said today in a message to the Sudanese president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, that the effective role played by the OAU in reinforcing peace, stability and development in Africa is a remarkable and estimated role.

Congratulating President Numayri on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the foundation of the OAU, President Carter expressed hope that efforts exerted by the OAU to consolidate peace principles would be successful in the future.

SUNA REPORTS ON GISCARD SPEECH AT KHARTOUM BANQUET

JN241200 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1056 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 24 May--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has expressed his pride in being the first French president to visit the Sudan.

In the address he made at the banquet given in his honor by President Numayri last night, President Giscard d'Estaing said that the atmosphere which prevailed during the talks between the Sudanese and French sides is an indication of the depth of the relations between the two countries and the extent of the progress these relations have achieved, particularly after President Numayri's visit to France.

President Giscard d'Estaing expressed his country's appreciation of the moderate role which Sudan is playing in the international field. He also expressed his country's appreciation of the mediation efforts which Sudan is making in the African Continent.

President Giscard d'Estaing said that when he submitted his plan for holding a Euro-African-Arab dialog to President Numayri, he was confident that he was placing this plan in safe hands.

President Giscard said that the reaction to the plan at the French-African summit held [words indistinct] and the results of his talks with President Numayri made him more confident that the plan will succeed.

President Giscard d'Estaing said in his reply to President Numayri's speech that he had come to Khartoum to submit his plan on the Euro-African-Arab dialog and to explain the reasons which prompted him to call for this dialog, particularly the international alliances.

President Giscard d'Estaing asserted that there is room in today's world for new alliances based on natural inclinations, equality and construction. He said that it is for these reasons that France called for this dislog with the aim of strengthening ties among these groups.

President Giscard said that the dialog will take place in two phases. The first phase is the phase of thinking, assessment and exploration. During this phase, those concerned can make sure that there is unanimity on the need to initiate this dialog. The second phase is the phase of action, the formulation of goals, approving the methods of action and the beginning of implementation.

President Giscard d'Estaing said that he does not want to go further into details. However, difficulties should not stop us from achieving this goal.

Press Statement Issued

JN241130 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1052 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 24 May--A press statement has been issued on the official visit French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing paid to the Sudan yesterday.

The statement explains that President Giscard, in his capacity as president of the Council of Europe, has submitted to President Ja'far Numayri, in his capacity as chairman of the OAU, a proposal to form a charter of solidarity among the African, Arab and European countries. President Numayri welcomed the initiative in principle and promised to submit it to the concerned organs and organizations.

The press statement says that Presidents Numayri and Giscard reviewed Sudanese-French relations and the international situation, particularly the situation in Africa, and that the views of the two sides were identical on the issues discussed.

NUMAYRI ADDRESSES REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY RALLY

JN241950 [Editorial report JN] Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic at 1745 GMT on 24 May broadcast live the 65-minute speech by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri at a public rally at the Sudanese Socialist Union building inKhartoum on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the 25 May revolution.

Numayri begins his speech by reviewing the revolution's achievements during the past 10 years. He says the revolution has fulfilled its objectives in uniting the nation and that the solving of the question of southern Sudan bears the biggest testimony to this. He says the revolution has been successful in establishing elected local councils to strengthen democracy and in carrying out several economic development plans which have helped increase the country's gross national product and per capita income. Numayri announces that the Sudan is in the process of exploiting its Red Sea oil and natural gas resources with the assistance of foreign companies. In the field of public services, Numayri notes the increase in the number of hospitals, schools and other institutions of general public welfare built under the revolution.

Speaking on foreign policy, Numayri says: "Since its outbreak, your revolution has placed Sudan in the vanguard of the forces of liberation and progress which are opposing imperialism and foreign domination. It has always sought to protect the peoples' right to determine their own destiny, establish their independence and control their resources. Brothers, your revolution has fought under every freedom flag in our Arab nation and in Africa. Sudan fought to keep this flag waving out of its loyalty to its nation and Arab struggle, as well as to the struggle of all freedom-loving peoples. Sudan has strengthened its role and has made sacrifices in defense of Arab rights.

"We will not abandon the Palestinian people until they regain their rights, determine their own destiny and establish their state in their own homeland. We will not abandon the occupied Arab territory until we have regained it completely. We will not abandon holy Jerusalem until it returns to Arabdom and Islam. Sudan will not rest in peace until the last strongholds of colonialism and imperialism in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa fall. Sudan will continue its relentless struggle in the ranks of the nonalined movement. Sudan will continue to struggle alongside the peoples of the Third World to establish the foundations of a just world economic order."

President Numayri then praises the armed forces for their role in defending and building the country. He also thanks them for honoring him today. The president concludes by renewing his pledge to continue to lead the revolution and Sudan with strong determination.

TUNISIA

TUNIS PROPOSES SPECIAL SESSION OF ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL

LD241804 Tunis TAP in English 1600 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, May 24 (TAP)--According to an authorized source, Tunisia proposed the holding of a special session of the Arab League's council next June 27 in Tunis.

Besides, the Committee of the Six pursued Wednesday the discussion of the question placed on its second session's agenda. The question discussed during this session is relative of the financial affairs.

The committee charged in this regard a delegation including the representatives of Tunisia, and Kuwait as well as the league's deputy secretary general in charge of administrative and financial affairs to tour the Arab countries which did not so far pay in their contribution to the league in order to invite them to hasten the operation.

The Tunisian Government decided on another level to set up with the Arab League collaboration a primary and secondary school for the children of the league's staff and to provide this institution with teachers that will teach all the topics in Arabic and will also teach English within the framework of a teaching programme in accordance with the one elaborated by the ALESCO (Arab League Economic Scientific and Cultural Organization).

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA PARDONS 263 PRISONERS

LD250842 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] At his residence in Paris Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba yesterday examined the files sent him by Prime Minister Hedi Nouira. The files, which dealt with various issues, required tne adoption of decisions by the president of the republic.

In this connection the head of state pardoned 263 people who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

MENA ON LIBYAN ATTEMPTS TO DISRUPT TUNIS AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

NC241336 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tunis, 24 May--It has been decided to postpone the African agriculture ministers conference for 24 hours. The conference was due to begin this morning. The postponement is an attempt to contain the crisis provoked by the Libyan delegation during the meetings of the steering committee in demanding that the Egyptian delegation be excluded from these meetings.

The decision was adopted in view of the Egyptian stand, which insists on attending all sessions; all African states supported the decision.

Libya, Algeria and Morocco walked out of the session yesterday because the Egyptian delegation attended. The Tunisian authorities attempted to bring pressure on the Egyptian delegation not to attend the meetings so as to avoid embarrassment and prevent a split in the conference. The pressure continued to the point of threatening that the authorities could not be responsible for the security of the Egyptian delegation. The delegation replied that it rejected such threats and held the Tunisian authorities fully responsible for the safety of every member of the Egyptian delegation.

BBC CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS BEGIN ON MIDEAST SITUATION

LD242348 London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 2150 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[BBC correspondent Donald McCormick interview with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in his hotel on the afternoon of 24 May--recorded, in English]

[Text] [Question] Prime Minister, as you approach these negotiations this weekend, do you have any sympathy at all with Palestinian hopes of running their own lives on the West Bank?

[Answer] Yes, we agreed upon it during the negotiations at Camp David; and we decided that the Arab inhabitants of Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip will enjoy full autonomy. We mean it. We are going to carry out commitments under that agreement and under the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in the letter and in the spirit. On Sunday the proper and real negotiations will begin. We have a year to negotiate this issue, and I hope we shall reach an agreement.

[Question] But in some of the anticipations of the Israeli position during these negotiations, it has been suggested for example that all legal authority on the West Bank will remain with the Israeli military government. How does that square with giving full autonomy to the Palestinians?

[Answer] No, it is not as you said, but I cannot go into details because the government of Israel decided about the principles to be proposed. We also took the decision that we will need a special deliberation and a resolution to lay down this paper on the table. For the time being the Cabinet did not take that decision. So I am not entitled now to talk to you about the details. What I can say is that our proposed principles coincide completely, 100 percent, with the Camp David agreement.

[Question] I take the point, Prime Minister, you are not prepared to talk about details, but in principle, are you saying, in fact, that you countenance the idea of the eventual emergence of a self-governing Palestinian state in that part of the world?

[Answer] A so-called Palestinian state is out of the question. Everybody should know that in advance. Our American friends do know about it. Our Egyptian friends, I suppose, do know, because several times my colleagues and I made clear statements about it. What we promised is autonomy but not...

[Question] How can you have autonomy...

[Answer] Excuse me, what we promised is autonomy but no sovereignty. There is a difference between the two ideas and concepts. What you call self-government is the autonomy or the self-governing authority, and at Camp David we agreed to write self-governing authority, in parentheses, administrative council. A Palestinian state I must explain to public opinion in your country, would be a mortal danger to the civilian population of Israel. As we could have seen specially in the last few weeks, the so-called PLO, a murderous organization, kills our women and children. They did so in (Ariyah) and 2 days ago at Peta Tikva. They turn the civilian population into the main target of their attacks, and they are boasting from Beirut through their high command, so-called, that they will continue and even step up such attacks. So if there should be so-called Palestinian state, the PLO would take over and then they would be on the mountains in Samaria and Judea.

We would live in the valley. They would have Tel Aviv in the range of the machineguns, not only of their artillery being supplied by the Soviet Union today. On the other hand, it would be also a peril to the free world, because in no time such a state would turn into a Soviet base in the heart of the Middle East. Therefore, we have here a community of interest, and great statesmen of democratic countries do understand it--that on this we have a community of interest. A Palestinian state is out of the question. Self-rule, autonomy, is our idea, and we are going to carry it out as we believe it should be done, in decency. In other words, the Palestinian Arabs will live in autonomy. They will have security. That is the justice of our cause.

[Question] At the moment, Prime Minister, as I understand it, in the West Bank the Israeli settlers there, being about 1 percent of the total population, draw off some 20 percent, for example, of the water which is such an important natural resource. Now under autonomy, would that kind of thing be altered?

[Answer] Your information is misinformation, I am sorry to say, or I am glad to say....

[Question] Well, if you want public opinion in this country...

[Answer] Excuse me, give me a chance to answer your question. You did not only ask me a question, you made a statement. I have to correct it. Absolutely baseless. What we suggest is--first of all I do not understand the situation. The water resources in Judea and Samaria are the resources also for the valley in which we live up to the Mediterranean. There is a common interest between the Palestinian Arabs and the Palestinian Jews to develop those water resources. What we are going to do is to develop them, and it will be done in complete consultation. Water is essential to both the Arab and the Jew, and it will be put at the disposal of both the Arab and the Jew.

[Question] On an equal basis?

[Answer] It will be of course, it must be equitable, so it will be. But first of all we have to develop the water resources. It is not as it is now, kind [of] a status quo for the future. We have to develop it. We shall develop it. Everybody will have water, not only to drink, but also to till the land, to cultivate the land.

[Question] I take your point Prime Minister, about your security worries about a Palestinian state on the West Bank. On the other hand, your great partner in this whole peace process, President as-Sadat, when he expresses his views on the negotiations now upcoming, is perhaps likely to ask that, for example, there are no further Israeli settlements on the West Bank. Would you agree to that as a gesture of good will?

[Answer] I congratulate you on your ability to divine what President as-Sadat is going to ask me.

[Question] It is a reasonable guess.

[Answer] Maybe, I do not know. It is for you to say, and I do not object to it. What I want to say is that settlements in Judea and Samaria, which you call the West Bank mistakenly, but I do not want to go into questions of terminology, are very vital, and it is our perfect right and are absolutely vital to our national security.

As of now we have the judgment of five justices unanimously adopted by our supreme court, the High Court of Justice. I brought a document for the prime minister of Great Britain and the same copy of the document I gave today to the secretaty of state of the United States to prove that our supreme court has stated that it is legal and legitimate and a necessity for our national security. Of course we shall obey our court of justice.

[Question] You yourself, Prime Minister, have recently recognized how isolated President as-Sadat has become in the Arab world as a result of the peace process, and recently, in fact, you said we should like to help him as much as we can. How do you think you can help him?

[Answer] I confirm the statement, but the second part, not the first. I would not say, I did never say that he is isolated. There are several Arab countries which do support him in his policy of peace treaty.

[Question] Eighteen out of 22 in the Arab League do not support him.

[Answer] Well, you count the percentage. I am telling you that several Arab countries, quite important, which do support him. But others are very very extremely against him, and therefore I said we would like to help him, and I repeated this statement also provately in the morning to the secretary of state. He will say so to President as-Sadat tonight in Cairo on my behalf. In every field we would like to help President as-Sadat. What we cannot do for him is to establish a so-called Palestinian state which you mentioned, because that would be a mortal danger to our people.

NE'OT SINAI SETTLERS WITHDRAW FROM VEGETABLE GARDEN

TA241225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 24 May 79 TA

[Text] The Ne'ot Sinai settlers are now vacating the vegetable garden of their own free will, our correspondent, Shalom Oren, reports from the site. A farewell ceremony is taking place on the site and the settlers and IDF men who were involved in the evacuation attempt are participating. The participants are also using the opportunity to effect a reconciliation between the soldiers and the settlers. The Ne'ot Sinai members are now returning to their homes, after having heard Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin, who promised on behalf of the prime minister that the issue will be raised at the forthcoming Cabinet meeting as well as in the talks with President as-Sadat.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin told our London correspondent, Mikha Limor, that he will attempt to persuade President as-Sadat on Sunday to agree to allow Ne'ot Sinai settlers to continue work in the vegetable garden in the meantime, on the grounds of the close link between a farmer and his land.

Mr Begin told our correspondent that he considers the settlers' treatment of the army as a most serious act.

JERUSALEM RADIO REPORTS ON AL-'ARISH TRANSFER CEREMONY

TA250936 [Editorial report TA] Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0840 GMT on 25 May begins live coverage of the ceremonial handover of Al-'Arish. At 0900 Maj Gen Dan Shomron, IDF southern commander, read out an order of the day in Hebrew, which was immediately translated into Arabic.

The Israeli national anthem was played. The Israeli state flag and the IDF flag were lowered, carefully folded and carried away, saluted by both the Israelis and Egyptians present. A detail of four Egyptian flag bearers appeared on the scene and the Egyptian flag was hoisted at 0915 GMT. Gen 'Abd al-Hamid Hamdi, Egypt's assistant defense minister, read out his order of the day in Arabic. This was followed by a translation into Hebrew, after which the Egyptian national anthem was played.

The live coverage consists, primarily of reports describing the mood prevailing at the scene.

Order of the Day

TA250950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 25 May 79 TA

[Maj Gen Dan Shomron, of southern command, reads order of the day at Al-'Arish--live]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] During the generation-long fight for the nation's survival, the State of Israel never ceased seeking every way to accomplish a dialog and to find solutions that would lead toward peace with all our neighbors. We did not conquer this area out of an ambition for expansion, but because of a state of war which threatened our very existence. The evacuation of Al-'Arish today and, later, of the Sinai Peninsula, constitutes the clearest and sincerest expression of our desire for peace. I hope with all of you that together with the Egyptian nation, we shall succeed in infusing the peace treaty with the contents of genuine neighborliness.

Police Station Handed Over

TA250725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 25 May 79 TA

[Text] A short while ago the Al-'Arish police station was handed over to the Sinai police of Egypt. At the ceremony the Israeli flag was taken down and a joint parade of Israeli and Egyptian policemen was held. The Israeli policemen then left the station in a convoy, and a convoy of Egyptian police escorted them out of Al-'Arish. Immediately afterwards dozens of people came to the station.

The Egyptian commander of Al-'Arish police said after the ceremony that the rights of the local policemen will be maintained. Some of them will continue in their duties, while the rest will be transferred to other civilian jobs. The police station holds 14 prisoners. Their files are about to be examined now to ascertain whether their convictions are also valid according to Egyptian law.

AUTONOMY TEAM CHIEF COMMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS

TA241716 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 24 May 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] On the eve of the negotiations, the head of the Israeli autonomy team, Minister Yosef Burg, emphasizes that he will not do a thing that may lead to the declaration or establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Speaking in Tel Aviv today before the insurance forum of the Tel Aviv Union of Insurance Companies, Yosef Burg said that the Israeli team will do everything possible to reach an understanding with the Egyptians in the negotiations, without endangering our very existence. Our correspondent 'Adi Talmor has some of Minister Burg's remarks.

[Begin recording] [Burg] The autonomy, as understood by the Arabs or the Egyptians, is more than what we think we can give at this stage. There will be a conflict on this issue. The duty of our committee, of the Israeli representatives, will be to do everything possible to avert war and to reach an understanding without endangering our very existence here. This will be difficult. We will do our best to overcome the difficulties in the negotiations--and this is my last remark--to see that the process of normalization indeed starts and proceeds. So far we have not reached the beginning of normalization. If those thousands of Al-'Arish residents working there cannot come to work here--the Egyptians may have reasons for this--this is still far from normalization.

[Talmor] To use algebraic terminology, as Burg does, autonomy is sovereignty minus "X." The argument and bargaining in the negotiations will be over the size of "X," the minister says. He emphasizes:

[Burg] Just as there will be a struggle over the size of the "X," there should also be guidelines. This is what has been decided by the Cabinet: Nothing will be done that may lead to the declaration or the establishment of a Palestinian state. This is a kind of axion for the Israeli Government. I would not have elaborated on this unless I heard and read about the repercussions coming from Cairo. Therefore, at this moment, on the eve of our meeting, we had better talk of the existing difficulties and the things we should beware of. [end recording].

HA'ARETZ on Begin's Plan

TA241111 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 May 79 p 11 TA

[A. Schweitzer commentary: "Save Begin From Himself"]

[Text] The decisions made by the government at the beginning of the week concerning the autonomy negotiations may serve as a model for what will happen in the future. What happened is that a formulation was found--there are those who say it is a permission to lend money at interest--according to which Mr Begin, and later Dr Burg and the negotiating team, will be able to make progress in what is called the peace process. The main point of the formulation is that the government accepts, and will probably continue to accept, resolutions a la Rabbi Druckman. But these will be decisions for the minutes, that is, they will not be included in the official document to be submitted to Cairo and Washington. In other words, Egypt and the United States are invited not to take too seriously what is said in the Cabinet sessions, but to open the process of give and take with the Israeli delegation as though dealing with a blank page.

Dayan, Weizman and Yadin have saved Begin from himself. They forced the Cabinet to compromise with them in order to prevent an open split before the negotiations, which are seen by all as a critical stage in Israel's attempt to stabilize the area and itself within it. Whether Begin is happy that his colleagues have rescued him from an impossible starting position or not is a psychological question, but is not especially important in itself. What is important is that when he reached the breaking point, he understood that the prime minister's place is in the middle, as opposed to the right wing of his government.

In the same way, there is no great importance to the question of whether Begin is aware of the real issue of the negotiations. His favorite issue is Eretz Yisra'el, and just like the preacher in the Jewish story whose only demand centered around the Dives affair, he sees everything in that context. [paragraph continues]

But Dayan, Weizman and company understand better that the genuine issue of the negotiations is the strengthening of the peace treaty with Egypt and the creation of the possibility of implementing and developing it. Even if it is true that Eretz Yisra'el is the heart of the dispute, the way to settle it is Israeli-Egyptian peace. This is the meaning of the Camp David agreements, and we can be consoled by the fact that there are people in the government who know what it is to adhere to an objective.

It is stated above that what has happened in the government may serve as a model for what is to come. It is easy for us to imagine that, just as the negotiations with Egypt were filled with crises, so, too, will the autonomy negotiations be--and maybe more so. But the crises in the previous stage of the movement toward peace were settled when Dayan and Weizman stood firm against the rejectionists under Begin's leadership, until the frozen positions thawed. This is how it may be now as well, with the Labor Party and its positions in the background.

It has already been said that the prime minister's place is in the middle--in the well-known meaning, not just in the middle of the coalition, but in the middle of the range of political views. This is particularly applicable when the range is symmetric, that is, the opposition's real power is balanced against that of the government camp. The results of the public opinion polls differ among themselves in percentages, not in substance: Were elections held now, the Likud and the Alinement would come out with balanced forces. And, after all, the Alinement's position on the above issue is known: It is prepared, in principle and in practice, to regard peace with Egypt as an asset preferable to the entire country. All the rest has been cut off from this order of priorities.

Begin cannot ignore this state of affairs, all the more so as he has no great chance of changing it in his present term in office. But this does not mean that he will not fight, together with other rejectionists, to bring the Egyptian treaty to nothing, so Jews can settle near Nabulus. However, in the end he will have to return to the path of wisdom as mapped out at Camp David. If not, he will have to vacate his place: No third choice can be seen on the horizon.

MAJORITY AGAINST INCORPORATION OF PLO IN TALKS

TA240947 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 May 79 p 3 TA

[Pori public opinion poll: "The Decisive Majority Is Against the Incorporation of the PLO in Negotiations, Even If It Recognizes Israel"]

[Text] A decisive majority of the Israeli public continues to oppose the incorporation of the PLO into further contacts on founding the peace, even if the PLO recognizes Israel--this emerges from a national public opinion poll held by the Pori Institute, at the request of HA'ARETZ.

The opposition to the incorporation of the PLO in the negotiations for peace has even increased now in comparison with the past. In March (Pori poll published in HA'ARETZ 22 March, 1979) 71 percent were opposed to the incorporation of the PLO in the peace negotiations, in September 1977 68 percent were opposed to the incorporation of the PLO and now 76.4 percent of all those asked are opposed to this.

There are now 16.4 percent who support the incorporation of the PLO in contrast to 21 percent in March 1979 and 22 percent in September 1977.

A further 2.4 percent are prepared to support the incorporation of the PLO into the upcoming contacts for peace, but only on condition that the terror actions are stopped and that the PLO gives up the Palestinian charter.

Of all those asked, 4.8 percent had no opinion one way or the other.

Among those who support the incorporation of the PLO in the negotiations, those with liberal and administrative professions (24.0 percent support it), those with higher education (23.0 percent support it), those with a high level of income (20.7 percent support it) and relatively new immigrants to the country (22.0 percent support it) are particularly noticeable.

The poll covered a representative slice of 1,200 men and women 18 years old and over who were interviewed personally in their homes throughout the country.

The concession of the Israeli settlements in Sinai and the Yamit region made in the framework of the peace agreement with Egypt does not, for most of the public, appear to be a precedent regarding the Golan Heights--this emerges from an additional poll by the Pori Institute held at the request of HA'ARETZ.

Of the Israeli public, 72.3 percent are opposed to a concession of the Golan Heights and the removal of our settlements there, even if "Syria agrees to sign a peace agreement with Israel, like Egypt."

In contrast to this, 19.3 percent support a concession of the Golan Heights and the settlements there in return for a peace agreement with Syria.

A further 0.3 percent are prepared to support a concession of the Golan Heights on the condition that the concession is only a partial one and we will be left with a sufficient strategic depth.

Out of all of those asked, 8.1 percent had no position on the issue, one way or the other.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONTENT WITH WHO DECISION

TA241623 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 24 May 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is satisfied with the foiled Arab attempt to pass a draft resolution suspending Israel from the World Health Organization. Israel--our political correspondent mentions--joined the general concensus on the proposal based on two principles: putting off the discussion of the state of health in Judea, Samaria and Gaza until next year and the continued operation of the committee appointed last year to monitor this issue. This proposal was accepted after a continuous effort by Foreign Ministry officials. Foreign Ministry sources emphasize its importance in foiling the recent schemes to suspend Israel from international organizations. As may be recalled, Israel was suspended from UNESCO 5 years ago.

IDF AIR DEFENSE MANEUVER ENDS

TA241748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 May 79 TA

[Text] In an air defense exercise the IDF today for the first time operated batteries of improved Hawk missiles, which excel in their ability to detect distant airborne targets and intercept them accurately. This is reported by our correspondent Merom Tzur. The maneuver ended a short while ago. Both planes and antiaircraft units participated in it.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

TA241725 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1515 GMT 24 May 79 TA

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 24 May--The Israeli parliamentary delegation has ended an official 2-week visit to Australia and New Zealand. During the visit it held a series of meetings with heads of state, parliamentarians and many Jewish communities. At the end of the visit, Knesset chairman Yitzhaq Shamir said that he found considerable understanding in these countries for Israel's positions and for the clear need that the peace negotiations be conducted seriously and slowly. In the course of the visit one of the delegation members, Mk Amnon Lin, met with the heads of the Maronites living in Australia and discussed ways to help their relatives in southern Lebanon.

Knesset speaker Yitzhaq Shamir said that despite the partisan differences of opinion, all the delegation members represented Israel's position as well as manifesting a large degree of understanding and agreement. Mk Shamir called on the friendly leaders and parliamentarians of Australia and New Zealand to increase their public support for the peace agreement with Egypt, in view of the extensive concessions made by Israel and President as-Sadat's delicate position in the Arab world.

BOMB HURLED AT BUS, PASSENGERS INJURED

TA242101 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2050 GMT 24 May 79 TA

[Text] Gaza, 24 May--At about 2000 this evening a bomb was hurled toward a bus moving on the Nahal 'Oz-Gaza road. The bomb was thrown from inside the Gaza Strip area, and as a result of the explosion three of the bus passengers were slightly injured.

The security forces arrived on the scene and opened an investigation. This is a terrorist act following a long period of calm in the region.

KATYUSHA ROCKETS FIRED AT GALILEE PANHANDLE FROM LEBANON

TA250538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 25 May 79 TA

[Text] Last night a number of Katyusha rockets were again fired from Lebanese territory at settlements of the Galilee panhandle. There were no casualties. Our correspondent in the north reports that a number of vehicles were hit by fragments. The IDF spokesman reports that fire was returned at the sources of fire.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES NATION 23 MAY

LD241836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Address to the Iranian nation by Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the revolution, delivered on 23 May 1979--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Just as governments have a long-term and short-term program, our nation, too, should now have a long-term and a short-term program. The long-term program in particular is that the nation should strive to safeguard this revolution and this movement. If this revolution were not protected and if our movement were--God forbid--unable to move forward with a unity of word, the same problems and troubles which we have already seen might once again emerge and those who do not want to see this movement become fruitful and those rotten roots [members of the former regime] might gradually come together, find one another and unite. If this were to happen and if we still thought we had obtained victory we might--God forbid--gradually become weak and emasculated.

If we were to become negligent, preoccupied with our personal affairs and forgetful of the views and attentiveness which we first had, the collaboration which we had with each other and which brought this movement to where it is now would fall apart and would allow these various strata whose interests have been harmed, to unite together and cause us trouble and--God forbid--to stop the progress of the movement. Of course, at the moment these enemies are not important but it is possible that our enemies who have lost what they once possessed do harbor plots and designs against us.

The long-term and short-term program upon which we are engaged involve keeping in mind that the victory which we won was due to the unity of word and that all the people who held each other's hand and shouted in unison wanted the teachings of God to be carried out and wanted the Islamic Republic. We should maintain this same purpose and the entire Iranian nation should pay special attention to all the groups which have been formed or are in the process of being formed. You should pay attention to these groups and see if their aim is the aim of the nation or whether it is different.

You can tell when the aim of any of these groups is the same as that of the nation because when it is so the articles it writes or the speeches at its meetings coincide with what the nation says and because the group is always speaking of the Islamic Republic. If these groups which are now being formed or which have been formed and which are propagating themselves and are attracting the people from various quarters speak of the Islamic Republic and call for the Islamic Republic, there is no objection to their holding a meeting. But if you notice that in their speeches there is no sign of God, there is no sign of Islam, they don't think of the Islamic Republic, they don't speak of the Islamic Republic even now when the nation has unanimously voted that we want the Islamic Republic; if you notice that when these groups which are now indulging in activities talk about a republic they either say simply "republic" or "democratic republic" or the "democratic Islamic republic," then remember this: If they say republic they mean the same thing that our enemies mean. Our enemies are not afraid of a republic; they are afraid of Islam. They have not been harmed by a republic; they have been harmed by Islam.

They have not received a fist in their mouths from the republic; or from the democratic republic, or from the democratic Islamic republic; it was the Islamic Republic which hit them in the mouth. You can recognize a particular party, no matter what it is, if that party has a prayer mark on its forehead. For example, the Khawarej [the rejectionists who rose against Imam Ali] had the sign of the prayer mark upon their foreheads as they prostrated themselves on the ground for a long time and they also killed the truth [Imam Ali]. If there are people who seem to be (?ideal) in your eyes and in their own eyes; if there are people who speak of freedom and who speak of independence but in their writing do not mention God, Islam or the Islamic republic; these people fear Islam in the same way that the devil fears the name of God.

To determine whether a particular group is outside your course and the course of the nation that has shed its blood for Islam--those who shed their blood, young people who poured into the streets, our ladies who poured into the streets and demonstrated and with their clenched fists destroyed that great enemy--you must determine whether the group favors democratic ideologies, whether their ideology or inclination is democratic. Do they want a republic similar to that which the Soviet Union aspires? The Soviet Union, too, is a republic. Do they want the sort of republic that other countries which are our enemies want? The United States, too, is a republic. Our nation that shed its blood and cried "God is great" and "Islamic republic"--was this nation impelled by Islam to engage in such a self-sacrifice and give so much blood and sacrifices, or was it impelled by the wishes of the USSR, the United States, or Israel? These countries are also republics.

Those who speak of a republic but fail to add the term Islamic to it--this is something I have insisted on right from the start, namely the two words "Islamic republic," this is what we want--if anyone adds any other word to these two words you should know they are not going your way. [sentence indistinct] If they drop one word and said republic only, you should know they are not going your way. They want to drag you toward things which are contrary to Islam. Even if we suppose they are against the previous regime--which is true of many of them--nevertheless, our objective was not just to see the previous regime overthrown, for that was only a preliminary stage.

We will be able to pursue the long-term program of our nation because the enemy was identified and ousted. But our enemy was not Mohammad Reza Khan alone. Anyone whose course is not the course of Islam is our enemy--whatever name they assume. Anyone who wants a republic is our enemy, because he would be an enemy of Islam. Anyone who adds the word "democratic" to the expression "Islamic republic" is our enemy, for he does not want Islam. Islam is what we want. Did our young men shed their blood for the republic that the socialists want, the republic that exists in the Soviet Union, the republic that exists in the West? We shed our blood for Islam. Our young people shed their blood for Islam.

Those who are shouting demands for democracy have a difference course from ours. Those who never mention Islam, and (?refrain from) using the term Islam do not want to use the expression "in the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful." If you read their writings you will see there is no mention of an islamic republic.

We do not want a freedom which does not incorporate Islam. We do not want an independence that does not incorporate Islam. We want the freedom that is obtained under the patronage of Islam, the independence that is under the patronage of Islam.

The spiritual leaders have made a great sacrifice, they took the first step, the 5th of June is due to the spiritual leaders. It should be declared a holiday for the sake of the spiritual leaders, for spirituality. Those who omit the word Islamic from Islamic Republic have a completely different course from us. They want to get rid of Islam; they don't care what takes its place. They want to cover up their intentions, intentions which are contrary to ours.

Our course is not about oil. Oil means nothing to us. The nationalization of oil means nothing to us. This is a mistake. Our aim is Islam, our aim is not oil and if someone has nationalized oil we should not give up Islam and follow him.

Read the articles of every party, every group, every assembly no matter what its name; every writer, no matter what his name; those who claim to be lawyers and those who claim to have other professions. Read their articles in the newspapers. When they have a meeting, see how they show their opposition to Islam. See what kind of people make up these gatherings. See what kind of people take part in these gatherings and attach themselves to these gatherings, and see that there is no sign of Islam in them. See what these groups are that want to push the religious leaders to the side in the same way that the religious leaders were killed before. They were shot. The same movement [as heard] later shot and killed Seyyed Abdullah Behbahani. They exchanged the course of the nation's movement. It is the same program now, as they kill Ayatollah Motahhari. Perhaps tomorrow it will be I who will be killed and the day after, someone else. Their course is contrary to our course. Our course is Islam. We want Islam. We do not want the freedom which does not incorporate Islam. We do not want an independence that does not incorporate Islam. We want the freedom that is obtained under the patronage of Islam, the independence that is under the patronage of Islam. Why would we want freedom and independence without Islam? If there is no Islam, if there is no Prophet of Islam, if there is no Islamic Koran, what is the use of freedom? Other countries have freedom, too, but we do not want that. Know your enemies. We shall (?destroy) the plot. Know the enemies.

I am giving the ultimatum to the Iranian nation. I can see wretchedness for the Iranian nation stemming from the shouts for freedom by these very people. Degradation for our nation means being separated from the Koran, to be separated from the teachings of God, to be separated from the Lord of the Age. We want freedom under the patronage of Islam. The basis of everything is Islam. I have introduced them to you. These people who have nothing to do with Islam have nothing to do with the spiritual leaders; they want to make a Western country for you--at least those who have good intentions, those who do not have evil intentions. [sentence indistinct] They want to make a Western country for you in which you will be free, you will be independent, but in which there is no God, no Prophet, no Lord of the Age, no Koran and no teachings of God and no prayer. Did we regard martyrdom with the greatest happiness only to become a country like Switzerland? We want the Koran. We rose for the sake if Islam. All these toils and troubles which the religious leaders endured and which they are still enduring is for the sake of Islam. Whenever they said republic, you should know that it is hypocrisy because they do not mention Islam. Whenever they say the democratic republic, you should know that it is hypocrisy. You should know that it is minus Islam. It is freedom without Islam; it is independence without Islam.

All this propaganda by writers and speakers which says that we got rid of one dictatorship and replaced it with dictatorship of turban and slippers--these people are against Islam. They do not know that a clergy is not a dictator. A clergy wants the people to be free. The clergy wants independence. The clergy is against plots, not against freedom.

This is the short-term program for our people. O God bear witness that I have conveyed your message. I have told you about this subject and it had to be said. It is my duty to tell you about the problems that I know and understand and I told you of them. I have fulfilled the duty that God has placed upon me. This is your short-term policy. You have fought with these people, you have to fight them even harder now.

Your long-term program is that you purify yourselves and your children. You require the country for your children, and you require Islam for your children.

This is the short-term and the long-term policy, this is something which I have explained to you and I ask you to explain it to your sisters and brothers on my behalf. This is the issue: it is all about the Islamic Republic. Later, when--God willing--you want to elect your delegates, [few words indistinct] you should elect those delegates who will vote for the Islamic Republic. If there is a delegate who has the prayer mark on his forehead due to the excess of prostration, but does not want the Islamic Republic, he is no good to us. If there is a delegate who was against the hated regime and was against the United States and the Soviet Union, but who does not like the Islamic Republic, don't elect this delegate. The delegate you send should be someone who believes in the Islamic Republic. If there is a person who is the philosopher of the age, who has conquered the whole world with his erudition but who does not want the Islamic Republic don't choose him. May God [few words indistinct]. May God protect you and make you successful. I hope that all together we can follow this path.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST U.S. SENATE INTERFERENCE

LD241930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, at the invitation of the Islamic Republic Party, thousands of people in Tehran from seven points in the city this afternoon began a protest march against interference by the U.S. Senate. Beginning from Revolution Square, Tehran University, Baharestan Square, Qasr intersection, Mossadeq Avenue, Valiyeh 'Asr Square and Sepah Square and chanting slogans against the United States, Zionism and Eastern and Western colonialism and declaring their readiness to sacrifice their lives for Iran's Islamic revolution, the marchers marched towards 17 Shahrivar Square where the demonstrators took part in a sit-in demonstration. After hearing a recitation from the Koran they listened to selected quotations from Imam Khomeyni as a mark of the Iranian people's vigilance regarding what it has achieved thanks to the revolution and as a mark of its vigilance against the machinations of the imperialists.

During the ceremonies, which took place at 17 Shahrivar Square, messages were read from the Iranian Islamic Revolution Women's Association, the Islamic Students Society, the community of guilds, artisans and merchants, from the representative of the officers, NCO's and air force technicians and a message from the Islamic Association of Radio and Television Workers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and messages from Afghanistan's Islamic Party and Afghanistan's An-Nasr Organization.

During the anti-imperialist rally in 17 Shahrivar Square in Tehran, attended by thousands of women and men chanting anticolonialism slogans, the Islamic republican anthem was read aloud and then Hojjat al-Islam Hashemi Rafsanjani read a speech on the colonialists' interventions in Iran's internal affairs. In conclusion a seven-point resolution from the Islamic Republic Party protesting against U.S. Senate interference was read as follows:

In His Exalted name. Iran's auspicious Islamic revolution which, thanks to the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and the sacrifices of the Muslim nation, crushed the malevolent and colonialist-agent Pahlavi regime, was so unexpected to the world exploiters and imperialism that they became completely dazed under the crushing blows of this revolution and did not know how to confront it. With the inception of the Islamic Republic and the beginning of the era of construction, these plundering enemies have now realized what fantastic interests they have lost; with the arrest and execution of their lackeys and traitorous and venal minions they have realized that they can no longer plunder the stupendous resources of this land and soil. Therefore, by beginning a propaganda war they have hatched plots and subversion against the sacred movement of our heroic nation.

The dirges so mournfully sung by the U.S. Senate and international Zionism for such murderers, criminals, killers and spies as Hoveyda, Nasiri and Elqanian is not because of their execution, but is rather due to cutting off their hands and ending their plunder and world expolitation and also in order to give some form of encouragement to their other mercenaries in the region who are terrified by these revolutionary executions.

In reply to the demand of our entire nation the Islamic Republic Party, at this great rally, which is an example of the anger and deep revulsion of all strata of the nation against these criminals, declares:

1. The U.S. Senate resolution is tantamount to direct intervention in Iran's internal affairs and therefore is condemned from the viewpoint of the Iranian nation.

2. The bloodthirsty imperialists and their plundering agents should realize that our Islamic revolution is moving towards establishing Islamic justice and completely severing all oppressive and exploitive relations and has secured and will secure political, economic, cultural and military independence.

3. The Muslim nation of Iran, just as it so incredibly overthrew the ghoul of despotism thanks to the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, will firmly safeguard the achievements of the revolution, for which its martyrs gave their blood and, with the succor of the Almighty, will rub in the dust the noses of the international babblers and domestic plotters.

4. The sentences passed by the Islamic revolutionary courts on mercenaries and agents of world-exploiting imperialism are the epitome of the will of our rising nation. We declare our support for these sentences.

5. Our revolutionary nation, which supports every justice-seeking movement, by right of Islamic brotherhood is strongly backing Islamic liberation movements throughout the world.

6. Our nation condemns the Eastern and Western colonialists' transgressions in Palestine, Lebanon, Eritrea, Afghanistan, the Philippines and other places and, while expressing revulsion over the crimes of Israel--which is a U.S. puppet--against southern Lebanon, it expresses sympathy with our oppressed Lebanese and Palestinian brothers and sisters.

7. While condemning the racist policies of the so-called "civilized" Western countries, particularly the United States, we express our support for the heroic struggles of black Muslims in the United States, who are waging a jihad for establishing a monotheistic society.

May Iran's Islamic revolution grow mightier under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

[Signed] The Islamic Republic Party.

AYATOLLAH TALEQANI DENOUNCES U.S. CRITICISM

LD242108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1758 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Ayatollah Taleqani's interview with media reporters has been published in BAMDAD. Mr Taleqani commented on the future relations between Iran and the United States, stating: We are not waging war against anybody; our differences with the oppressors and aggressors are a struggle of force. Primarily we fought the regime the nation is fighting against. Now, the stand taken by the U.S. Senate where the Zionists have influence must be considered. They are getting impatient. They saw that their agents who were spending millions of dollars for them every year and were trained to commit treason have eluded their control.

It is not important for them how and by whom people are being killed. The imperialists are people whose main motives are gastronomic, those concerned with the lower parts of the body. They want to plunder people, steal and gratify their passions. They have tried hard for years to find someone like Hoveyda from among a population of millions; now they are miserable over having lost him. Nevertheless, these are the same people who bombed millions of people in Vietnam, Cambodia and other places. Israel has been subjecting the people of Palestine to machinegun fire for years but the United States has not uttered a word. But they began criticizing when they heard of Hoveyda's execution. When the Prophet, may God greet him, conquered Mecca and smashed the idols, he said that now Satan's moans and groans will be heard. Now they are the world's Satans who have started moaning due to the blows they have received. Their moaning will not affect our revolutionary spirits in any way. Our nation is ready to face any kind of deprivation. It is even ready to go on a political hunger strike to keep imperialism at bay.

INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS AGAINST DISRUPTIVE ELEMENTS

LD241412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by Mr Ahmad Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi, interior minister:

In his exalted name. We have recently learned that a number of people and groups have embarked on setting up operational staffs in various parts of the country and, on the pretext of protecting labor, workers and farmers, are resorting to provocative and subversive actions.

The Interior Ministry hereby declares that it recognizes none of these staffs and irresponsible groups and, that it deems any riot, disturbance or clashes in various regions--particularly in the present circumstances--or in the agricultural and industrial center, resulting in preventing harvesting or production, as the results of provocations by the said individuals and agents. Here we are referring particularly to the subversive role of such groups and the disturbances in the Gonbad-e Kavus and Dasht-e Gorgan regions.

It is necessary to remind you that any provocation, slaying, sabotage or arson carried out by the said staffs or by those attached to them, who are as a whole well-known here, will be the subjects of stringent legal prosecution.

ABADAN CINEMA ARSONIST ARRESTED, MAKES CONFESSION

LD241811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS report from Ahvaz, Hoseyn 'Alizadeh, accused of having set fire to the Rex Cinema in Abadan, was arrested this morning. Sazesh, a father who lost five of his children during this tragic indident and who had conducted extensive activities to capture the perpetrators, told a PARS correspondent in Abadan that the arrested individual had already provided extensive information to the public prosecutor after repeated interrogations. He has also made certain confessions.

The accused, who was under arrest for a time, fled to Bandar 'Abbas after the victory of the revolution when the people opened the prison doors. However, he secretly returned to Abadan later, but this morning when he was about to flee to Qatar, was arrested.

ABADAN REFINERY DIRECTOR APPOINTED; SHIRAZ REFINERY BESIEGED

JN241428 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 24 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 24 May--Hassan Nazih, managing director of the National Iranian Oil Company, has announced the appointment of a new director of the Abadan oil refinery and named seven others to head the most important sections of the refinery.

This appointment came after weeklong negotiations with the refinery workers. During these negotiations the workers voted to strike if their demand for changing the heads of sections was not met. The Iranian evening newspapers today published a statement by Hassan Nazih in which he warned the oil workers about rumors aimed at dividing them. In another development, the evening KAYHAN newspaper said that yesterday evening a number of armed men besieged the Shriaz oil refinery, which is located 18 km from the center of the city, with the aim of attacking it. The paper added that the Revolutionary Guards at the refinery asked for the help of Revolutionary Guards in the city to break the seige, but the attackers left the area without clashing with the force sent. Neither the identity of the attackers nor the reason for their siege of the refinery is known.

FORMER KASHAN POLICE CHIEF EXECUTED

LD241544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Following a 2-day trial of two [as heard] persons accused of counterrevolution, Kashan Islamic Revolutionary Court began its deliberations at 0100 today and after 2 hours passed the following sentences on the accused:

1--Policeman 'Ali Haqiqatkhah, accused of assault, battery and shooting, was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and the payment of 10,000 tumans to a private plaintiff;

2--Maj Ramezan-'Ali Farmani, former head of police station No 1 in Kashan, accused of massacre, attempted murder, assault and battery, assaulting the Imam Khomeyni secondary school, continuous participation in crushing the people, was deemed to be sowing corruption on earth and was sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out at 0430.

Asghar Natazian, a worker, was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment;

Mohammad Rafi', a middleman, was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment and a 5-year ban on leaving the country;

'Ali-Mohammad Heydari, municipality messenger, was sentenced to 1 month imprisonment; and

Hasan Ma'navi, because of the minor nature of his crimes, was declared not guilty.

FORMER KAZERUN GENDARME CHIEF ASKED TO SURRENDER

LD211000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] The prosecutor of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Kazerun has asked Mohammad Javad Karim Hoseyni, former commander of the central gendarmerie company in Kazerun, accused of the deliberate killing of two revolutionaries of the city of Kazerun named Ali Panah Eskandari and Ebrahim Qa'edi, and also of taking part in beating, injuring and suppressing the struggling people of this city, to present himself no later than 20 days after 20 May to the Islamic revolution's prosecutor of Kazerun. Otherwise, he will be tried in absentia.

TABRIZ COURT ANNOUNCES ARREST OF SAVAK OFFICIALS

LD231738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] The Tabriz Revolutionary Court has announced that six officials of the dissolved Tabriz SAVAK have been arrested during the past 2 days by the guards stationed at the city detention center. The names of those arrested are:

Majid Taqizadeh; Karim Fahimi; Hasan Hoseyni, Mohammad Samadi, 'Amid Bastani, and Nosrat Seraji. The Tabriz Islamic Revolutionary Court has invited the people of Tabriz to attend the Tabriz Islamic Revolutionary Court located in the city detention center in the event that they have complaints and evidence against these individuals.

AL-HAWADITH: TEHRAN BROADCASTS ANTI-SOVIET PROGRAMS IN ARABIC

LD250941 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 25 May 79 p 13 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Radio Tehran's Arabic service has begun transmitting programs hostile to the Soviet Union dealing with the poor conditions under which Muslims live in Russia.

NVOI DEFENDS SOVIET MOTIVES, ACTIONS IN IRAN

TA242133 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 23 May 79 TA

[Commentary entitled "The Iranian National Distinguishes Well Its Friends From Foes"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, the enemies of the revolution have chosen to strike at the genuine revolution of the Iranian nation and the creation of discord among the national and democratic forces and the guardians of freedom, including creating tumult under the pretext of the so-called struggle against communism and even against the Soviet Union, our next door neighbor.

Trained individuals in the intelligence services of the U.S., Israel and England, by taking advantage of huge sums of money which have been put at their disposal by oil monopolies and the homeless Mohammad Reza--this great enemy of the Iranian nation and sworn enemy of liberty--are engaged, night and day in any assembly and gathering under different pretexts, in intrigues against the national and revolutionary forces of Iran. Under the guise of the so-called struggle against communism and the Soviet Union they have actively and openly risen against the Iranian revolution and the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution; they [word indistinct] among the bazaars, the clergy, university students, university personnel, educators, students, workers and the toiling farmers of our homeland.

By the acknowledgement of all the people and many responsible authorities of the Iranian Islamic Republic and the revolution's leaders, among them the Great Eminences Shari'at-Madari and Taleqani, the Soviet Union sincerely defended the great revolution of the Iranian nation against the threats of U.S. imperialism. The enemies of the Iranian revolution and the trained agents of the imperialist espionage organizations, like the deposed and homeless shah and the groups of the propaganda [word indistinct], take advantage of every event and opportunity to realize their counterrevolutionary objectives.

For example, they also blamed the problem of the unemployment of workers on the communists and leftist forces, while all the endeavors of true revolutionaries, including all the true leftist forces and [word indistinct] in our country, include the struggle for maintaining work for workers and toilers, and saving them from unemployment, exploitation, [word indistinct] and restoring their rights and democratic freedoms.

It wasn't long ago that one of the leaders of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Motahhari, was mowed down by the bullets of the enemies of the Iranian revolution. The leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Khomeyni, in connection with this great crime of the enemies of the Iranian revolution, officially declared that rumors regarding the assassination of Ayatollah Motahhari by the communists and leftist forces are completely untrue. These are the enemies of the revolution of the Iranian nation--agents of espionage organizations of imperialism and criminal SAVAKists who engaged in such unpardonable crimes. However, in spite of this, the enemies of the Iranian revolution--U.S. and Iranian agents of CIA, Israel's espionage organization, Mosad, and England's espionage organization--did not sit idle. They transformed the occasion of the funeral ceremony of Ayatollah Motahhari into an anticommunist and even an anti-Soviet occasion, and in order to incite public opinion they claimed that allegedly the communists were behind the killing of Ayatollah Motahhari. Not satisfied with this, they also involved our friend and neighboring country, the Soviet Union.

They say justly in our country's political circles that these propaganda campaigns are reminders of the tunes of the propaganda organizations of the era of the satanic regime. The homeless Mohammad Reza also continually used the struggle against communism as a means to justify his numerous crimes and to advance his aims for the destruction of Iran. As an example, the deposed and homeless shah, in all his speeches to justify killing and acts of torture and terror and oppression, always referred to the struggle against communism and forces of the left. We deeply regret that we are now also witnessing the repetition of the same situation in some instances. This situation undoubtedly cannot help but raise the deep concern of our national and democratic forces.

The genuine revolution of the Iranian nation is in great need of maintaining the unity of word and action of all the national and democratic forces--the genuine revolutionaries, the national and democratic parties and groups. Such inflamed propaganda, which is completely fabricated by CIA and SAVAK, is only to the advantage of the enemies of the Iranian revolution and their overseas masters.

In the victorious Iranian revolution all the national and democratic forces of our homeland played an important role. The genuine communists of our homeland are among the forces who, during the control of the satanic regime, struggled against the corrupt Pahlavi dynasty and its evil apparatus and made thousands of sacrifices. Therefore, creating propaganda campaigns like those of SAVAK and the former shah is far from reason, realism and far-sightedness.

As for our next door neighbor, the Soviet Union, the intelligent people of our homeland remember very well the moment when the world mass media broadcast President Leonid Brezhnev's warning to Carter. In those difficult days for the Iranian nation, by the acknowledgement of friend and foe, the Soviet Government and nation sincerely supported the revolution of the Iranian nation. Today, too, they are among the true supporters of the Iranian nation and the Islamic Republic of our homeland. Taking an unfriendly stand toward the Soviet Union, a neighbor that always desires the advancement and flourishing of our country, is not only far from fairness but far from political (?maturity). The Iranian nation distinguishes well its friends and foes, and will never fall in the trap of the enemies of the revolution, the enemies of the genuine national and democratic forces.

NVOI: REVIVAL OF ECONOMY IS VITAL

TA172200 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 17 May 79 TA

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots, under the present circumstances restoring the economy and reviving the activities of industrial entities are our society's vital problems.

Continued strikes of our fatherland's struggling workers rightfully broke the back of the regime of the former shah, but it is a fact that part of the present economic and production problems of our country are due to the stalemate in our industrial entities. This is the creation of the murderous and puppet regime of imperialism and the creation of a group of profit-worshipper and plunderer capitalists who intentionally made the economy of our country actually dependent on Western inflationary economy in order to continually plunder and amass easily earned billions. There are those who have committed treason against the interests of our country and have prevented the creation of national industry and technology.

We should note that there are people in our country, who, now and then and without paying attention to this and that factor, turn the sharp edge of their attacks against the workers. This is neither fair nor is it right.

That murderous regime prevented the creation of national unity in order to insure the interests of its Western masters. A group of usurpers and agents of Western (?enterprises) created industrial entities in our country which depend on the West not only for their raw material, but also for as simple items as screws and bolts.

That regime and that group left these (?industrial) entities as a legacy. Their excellencies have either fled the country with suitcases full of precious jewelry and foreign currencies or have changed their skin and pretend to have been supporters of the revolution since their birth.

There is no doubt that in order to restore and revive our country's economy the government should exploit all its financial and technical possibilities. Thus, 40 billion rials have been allocated for the revival of our country's economy. However, we should not forget that there are many former agents of those plunderers and those same so-called masters of production and distribution who, according to the requirements of the times have changed their skin and have prepared their fists and their teeth to swallow the wealth of our country, to usurp and to exploit millions of workers.

His Eminence Imam Khomeyni's decision and determination to protect the hard working and weak people has alarmed those who plundered the people as much as they could in the past. They know that Imam Khomeyni is determined to protect the weak. That is why these agents, these usurpers and exploiters, who were kicked out the door by the Islamic revolution and by the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, are now trying to enter through the windows.

Claims of humanitarianism, claims of honesty and of supporting the revolution are being asserted in order to save themselves from the revenge of the people, and from the instructions of the revolutionary courts. They have enough experience in changing their skins and in appearing (?innocent), and are now using these talents in order to further their interests. The Minister of Labor stated in a recent interview that so far part of the industrial entities in Iran have been nationalized. However it is up to the legislative branch to determine their ownership. We should struggle against the renewal of sovereignty and against the expansion of the activities of the former usurpers, and should at the same time strive for the revival of our country's economy, of agricultural industry and should not allow the enemies of the revolution to use the economic difficulties of the Islamic Republic for their own gain.

AFGHANISTAN

MECHANIZED BRIGADE GOES OVER TO REBELS; TWO SOVIETS LYNCHED

BK241527 Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 24 May 79 BK

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 24 May (AFP)--A mechanised Afghan Army brigade comprising 2,500 men went over on May 17 to the side of Muslim rebels opposed to the Marxist government of President Nur Mohammad Taraki, rebel sources said today.

The brigade which belonged to the Seventh Kabul Mechanized Division was now fighting in uniform in the region of Setakandau on the route from Gardez to Khost in southern Afghanistan.

The brigade, which includes equipped infantry, armoured vehicles and cannons, switched sides while en route from Gardez to the Khost fortified garrison.

The brigade was preparing to go into battle against a force of mujahidins blocking the road through the valley of Seta Kandau. After negotiations, the commanding officer, a colonel, agreed to join the rebels but asked that the troops be allowed to fight in Afghan uniform, the sources said.

Up to now, the rebel leaders made all deserting government soldiers don civilian dress and fight under the orders of local chiefs.

The brigade's change of sides also enabled the rebels to capture a helicopter. The colonel radioed for a helicopter allegedly to bring vehicle spare parts but when it arrived, two Soviets on board were lynched and two Afghani soldiers captured, sources said.

BANGLADESH

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NE WIN VISIT

BK241545 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 May 79 BK

[Text] Burma and Bangladesh issued a joint communique today following President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma U Ne Win's visit to the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The communique stated that the president and State Council chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Ne Win, paid a state visit to the People's Republic of Bangladesh 22-24 May 1979 at the invitation of President Ziaur Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. President U Ne Win was accompanied by State Council members U Thaung Kyi and Dr Hla Han, Minister of Foreign Affairs U Myint Maung and other responsible officials.

The people of Bangladesh, manifesting the friendship existing from time immemorial between the two neighboring countries--the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of Bangladesh--warmly and cordially received the Burmese president and his delegation.

During his stay in Bangladesh, the Burmese president visited the martyrs mausoleum in (Sabar) area and laid a wreath there. The mayor of Dacca, on behalf of the people, held a function to present the key of Dacca to the Burmese president.

During his visit to Bangladesh, the Burmese president paid a courtesy call on the Bangladesh president and the Bangladesh president reciprocated by calling on the Burmese president. Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman also called on President U Ne Win.

President Ziaur Rahman and President U Ne Win had a friendly and fruitful exchange of views on a wide range of bilateral, regional and international issues. During the talks, the Burmese side was also represented by State Council members U Thaung Kyi and Dr Hla Han, Minister of Foreign Affairs Y Myint Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Bangladesh U Thein Win and other responsible officials, while the Bangladesh side was represented by Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, Minister of Foreign Affairs Prof Shamsul Haq, Minister of Home Affairs Retired Gen A.S.M. Mustafizur Rahman, Minister of Commerce Mohammed Saifur Rahman, Minister of Agriculture and Forests Retired Gen Nural Islam, Foreign Secretary Mr S.A.M.S. Kibria and Bangladesh Ambassador to Burma Mr Zahiruddin.

The communique stated that the talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Both sides expressed identical views over matters of mutual concern.

The two presidents recognized that both Burma and Bangladesh are bound by geographic terrain as well as by historical traditions and culture. They stressed the need to strengthen the existing goodneighborly relations between them to promote lasting peace in the region.

The leaders of the two countries expressed their belief that the agreement on repatriation of refugees signed in Dacca on 9 July 1978 was a milestone in the history of relations between the two countries and that the agreement was the result of mutual cooperation and understanding between the two leaders. They also recognized that the agreement substantially contributed toward peace and stability in the region.

The communique stated that the two presidents firmly believe that the border between Burma and Bangladesh will last forever as a peaceful region [words indistinct] the long-standing friendship between the two peoples.

During the Burmese president's visit to Bangladesh, the Burmese and Bangladesh ministers of foreign affairs signed the land demarcation agreement.

The two leaders noted good prospects for expanding cooperation in the economic, trade, cultural and technical fields and emphasized the need for strengthening and diversifying trade between the two countries.

On the international situation, the two leaders reiterated their conviction that for a stable and durable peace it was essential to observe the principles of sovereignty, equality, respect for territorial integrity, noninterference in one another's internal affairs and peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the UN Charter.

The two leaders expressed their concern about the situation in Indochina and its adverse effect on peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They favored peaceful settlement of disputes between two conflicting countries and through efforts offered by the United Nations.

The president of Burma noted with appreciation the constructive and active role of Bangladesh in the Security Council.

The leaders of the two countries also reiterated their full support for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

After reviewing the international economic situation, the two leaders supported the establishment of a new economic order which is just and equitable to all countries, and both the countries affirmed to strongly cooperate in international conferences to achieve this end.

The Bangladesh president said that the visit of the Burmese president strengthened the existing bonds of friendship and understanding between the two countries. Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visits of the Bangladesh president to Burma in July 1977 and that of the Bangladesh foreign minister in January 1979 have made important contributions for developing friendly cooperation and mutual understanding between the two countries.

The Burmese president expressed his thanks for the cordial and hospitable welcome accorded to him and his delegation by the Bangladesh Government and people.

President U Ne Win invited the Bangladesh president to visit the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Bangladesh president accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Ne Win Departure

BK241041 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 24 May 79 BK

[Text] President Ne Win was given a hearty sendoff when he left Dacca this morning on the conclusion of a state visit. He was seen off at the airport by President Ziaur Rahman. Among those present were Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, members of the Cabinet, representatives of diplomatic corps and high civil and military officials.

Later, talking informally to newsmen at the airport, President Zia said the current visit of the Burmese president to Bangladesh has been a complete success. The talks covered all bilateral and international issues. He said both sides have reached complete understanding on increasing cooperation between the two countries in trade and commerce and other fields.

President Zia said the agreement on land boundary signed during the visit has further strengthened the existing relations between the two countries. Talks on the maritime boundary line between them will be held shortly. Besides, decisions have been taken on the establishment of telecommunications between the two countries.

He told a questioner that the additional food requirement of the country will be met by procuring foodgrains from various countries. He said Burma has agreed to give some rice out of its total stock of 600,000 tons.

NEPAL

KATMANDU ON KING'S PROCLAMATION FOR HOLDING REFERENDUM

BK241607 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 24 May 79 BK

[Text] His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev in a proclamation today has said: Time and again in the past there has been occasion when we made it clear for all that we shall always be true to the ideals of democracy.

Since the partyless democratic Panchayat system has been like an umbrella embracing the whole of the Nepalese people, we have been laying stress until now on the all-round development of our people, trying at the same time to protect, preserve and perpetuate the territorial integrity and independence of our motherland.

His majesty stated: If on the one hand public consent has been the heartbeat of the Panchayat policy, it has always been a tradition and duty with us to conduct the affairs of the state in consonance with the wishes of our people. We therefore proclaim hereby that in view of the situation as it exists in the country today, in order to explicitly understand the kind of change our countrymen desire, we shall arrange to hold a national referendum on the basis of universal adult franchise through secret ballots. In this referendum all eligible citizens will be asked to vote on one of two choices--whether we should retain the present Panchayat system with suitable reforms or whether we should set up a multiparty system of government.

His majesty added: As any delay in such referendum is undesirable, we shall constitute a national election commission within a week, and within the framework of those alternatives every adult Nepalese shall be allowed to cast a vote on the basis of universal adult franchise. In the course of such referendum, we hope that cooperation will be forthcoming from all quarters to insure that the choice of the voters is free, impartial and completely fair. The love we owe to our motherland is common to every Nepali heart. His majesty concluded: As we have advanced shoulder to shoulder at all times of our history, it is a duty common to all of us to preserve for all time to come the independence of our beloved Hindu kingdom, together with our distinct culture by sharing and [word indistinct] the joys and sorrows with each other Nepali.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION TO GOVERN UNTIL REFERENDUM

BK241611 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 24 May 79 BK

[Text] The affairs of the kingdom are to be conducted in accordance with the Constitution of Nepal, second amendment 2032 Vikram Sammat [Hindu calender year] until another communique is published, as it will take some time to decide what system or policy the country should adopt in keeping with the national referendum to be held on the basis of universal adult franchise through secret ballot as proclaimed to the nation by his majesty the king.

This was stated in a communique published today by the principal press secretariat of his majesty the king.

BAN ON PUBLIC GATHERINGS IMPOSED IN KATMANDU

BK241728 Hong Kong AFP in English 1723 GMT 24 May 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 24 May (AFP)--The local administration has imposed ban on public meetings and demonstrations in Katmandu city in order to avoid possible clashes. The policemen were seen guarding the important shopping centres with loaded rifles. The police ambulance went round the city (?tonight) banning the assemblage of not more than four persons.

The Katmanduites, however, carried out their daily affairs peacefully, forgetting all about yesterday's violent demonstration.

Altogether eight vehicles including a passenger bus of the Royal Nepal airline the National Carrier were ablazed by the radical student forces who went on rampage last evening.

Following yesterday's violent demonstration 15 persons have been arrested in Katmandu and other 110 in three districts including Sarlahi, Maftari and Dhanusha in lowland tropical region bordering Bihar (India) for their involvement in subversive activities. Because of the setting on fire of the printing machines both the local Nepalese [words indistinct] two dailies come out in a four page tabloid [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, hospital sources said at least seven police including a junior officer were seriously injured by the mob attack and other six miscreants sustained bullet injuries and they were being treated at the local government hospital.

BISTA RESIGNS, WILL REMAIN UNTIL REPLACEMENT NAMED

BK250308 Hong Kong AFP in English 0303 GMT 25 May 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 25 May (AFP)--Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista has tendered his resignation to King Birendra last night, but was asked to continue till his successor is recommended by National Panchayat--unicameral legislative assembly--Radio Nepal announced this morning.

The agitating students had been demanding for the past six weeks for Premier Bista's resignation. However, he allegedly tried to gain time by making Education Minister Pashupati Shumsher Rana "scapegoat" for the present students trouble. Mr Rana resigned his office on May 2, but the students on strike demanded the "ousting" of Prime Minister Bista.

King Birendra has summoned a National Panchayat session on May 30 instead of June 14 as was announced earlier. In the forthcoming session of the National Panchayat the king would announce his government's annual program and policy of 1979/1980.

Among the 135 sitting members of the National Panchayat, the prominent persons are four former prime ministers including Surya Bahadur Thapa, Matrika Prasad Koirala (half brother of B.P. Koirala), Dr. K.I. Singh and Nagendra Prasad Rijal. Among them Messrs Thapa and Loirala are expected to seek the candidature for the prime ministership. Voting would be by secret ballots in the National Panchayat.

The new prime minister has to be appointed before King Birendra announces his government's annual program and policy. Therefore, election for the prime ministership is expected to take place by next weekend, sources closed to the National Panchayat told AFP.

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO IRAQ

BK250221 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 May 79 BK

[Text] Adviser on Foreign Affairs Mr Agha Shahi left Karachi for Baghdad this morning on an official visit to Iraq. The invitation was extended to him by the Iraqi foreign minister, Mr Sa'dun Hammadi, at the recent conference of Islamic foreign ministers at Fes in Morocco. Mr Agha Shahi will discuss matters of mutual interest with the Iraqi foreign minister and other high officials.